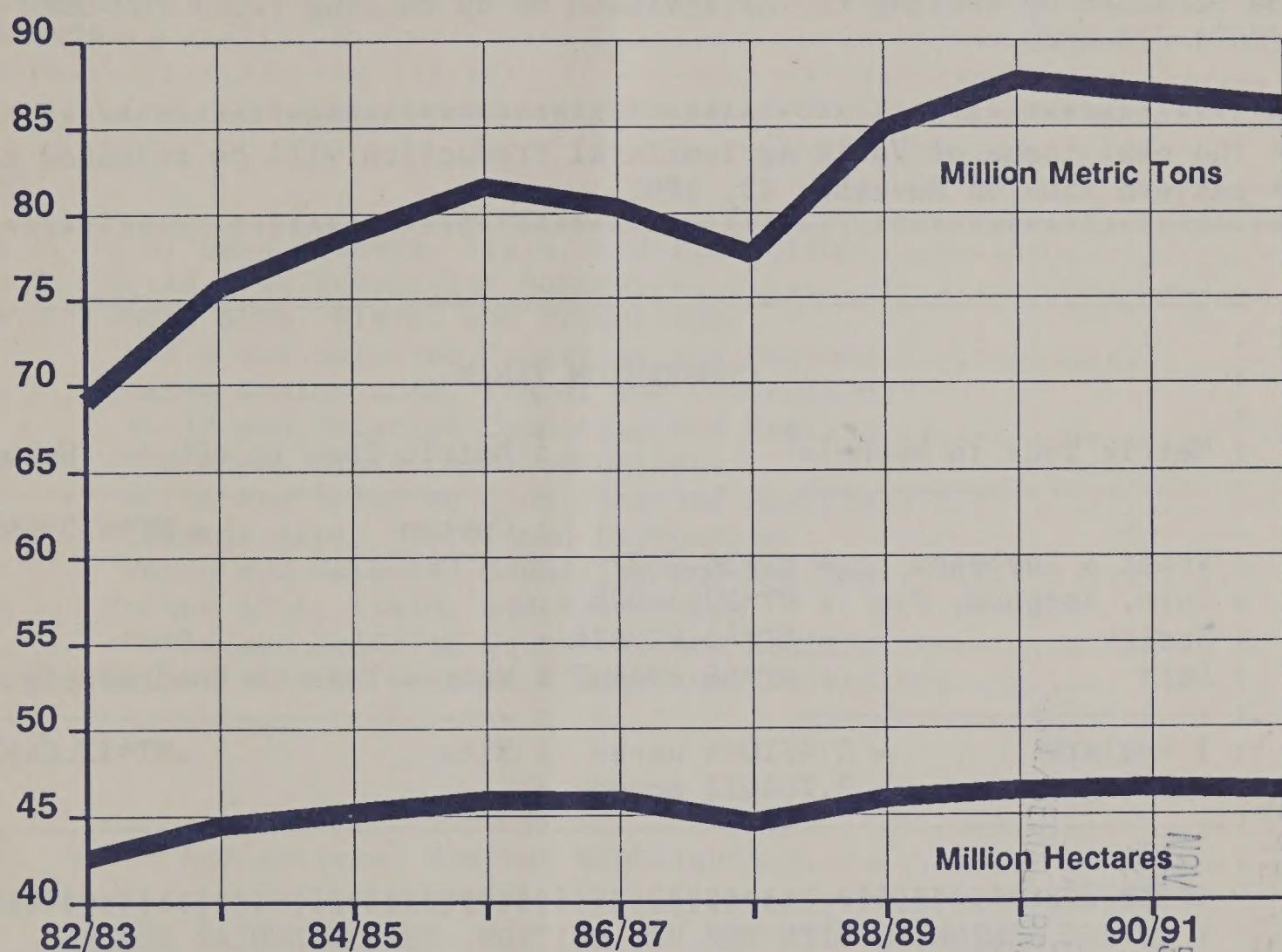


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World Agricultural Production

Southeast Asia : Grain Production



Production Articles This Month...

- Southeast Asian Grain
- Indian Crop Conditions
- Deciduous Fruits
- World Honey
- World Cocoa

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-259), October 10, 1991.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on November 13, 1991. *

CONVERSION TABLE		
:		:
:		:
: Metric Tons to Bushels		: Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
: -----		: -----
:		: Cotton = MT*4.592917
: Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437	:
: Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825	:
: Barley	= MT*45.929625	:
: Oats	= MT*68.894438	: Metric Tons to Hundredweight
: -----		: -----
: 1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	: Rice =MT*22.04622
: 1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds	:

NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES #
COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST #
GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING #
GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED #
EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN #
COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN #
EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, #
AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH #
DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND #
MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER #
PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. #
#####

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

October 1991

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 550.3 million tons, down 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 496.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, down 0.9 million or 2 percent from last month and down 28 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower area and yield estimates.
- o Soviet Union Production is estimated at 83.0 million tons, down 2.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 23 percent from last year. Wheat yield estimates were reduced as result of this year's drought in the spring wheat region.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 11.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and down 29 percent from last year. Drought in Queensland and New South Wales is responsible for the lowered prospective wheat yields.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at a record 90.3 million tons, up 1.9 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Higher yields in Greece, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy more than offset an estimated decrease in Denmark.
- o Other N. Africa Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 8 percent from last month and up 44 percent from last year. Record yields prospects in Morocco and Tunisia, due to favorable weather, are responsible for the increase.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 33.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Harvesting is nearly complete and initial results indicate a record crop.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 39.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Higher than anticipated area and yields in Yugoslavia are the reason for the increase.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 800.3 million tons, up 5.3 million, a 1 percent increase from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 582.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 218.3 million tons, up 4.8 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher yields for corn and sorghum which offset reductions in barley, oats, and rye.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 61.1 million tons, up 2.3 million or 4 percent from last month's estimate and up 17 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. The increase is due to greater estimated production of corn in Yugoslavia as a result of favorable July and August growing conditions.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 88.2 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Higher-than-anticipated barley yields in Germany, Italy, France, Denmark, and Belgium-Luxembourg, along with increased oats yields in Germany, more than offset decreases in estimated corn yields in Italy, Spain, and Greece.
- o Morocco Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 10 percent from last month and up 38 percent from last year. Barley area decreased slightly from last year; however, abundant seasonal rainfall improved yields and increased production to a record level. Corn production suffered due to a lack of rainfall during the critical period from the end of April to the beginning of May. The increase in estimated barley production should more than offset the drop in corn production.
- o Syria Production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 52 percent from last month's estimate and up 52 percent from last year. The increase is due primarily to greater estimate barley outturn.
- o India Production is estimated at 31.5 million tons, down 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Deficient rainfall in key rainfed growing regions of north India have significantly decreased estimated corn area and yield. Millet yields are also forecast to decline significantly due to a lack of timely rainfall and to heat stress.

o Soviet Union

Production is estimated at 90.5 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. The reduction of 1.0 million tons was due to reduced corn yield estimates.

o Mexico

Production is estimated at 16.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. The decrease is due to reduced estimated sorghum outturn.

o Indonesia

Production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year. The prolonged drought in Java cut area and yield estimates for corn as farmers have abandoned fields or cut their crop for fodder.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 343.9 million tons, down 1.9 million or 1 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production in 1991/92 is projected at 338.9 million tons, down 1.9 million or 1 percent from last month and down 8.4 million or 2 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 5.0 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month, but down 1 percent from last year.

o India

Production is estimated at 71.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year's record harvest. Rice area declined an estimated 0.9 million hectares owing to drought in major northern growing states.

o Soviet Union

Production is estimated at 1.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 15 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. The reduction is due to downward adjustments for both area and yield.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 222.4 million tons, up 3.8 million or 2 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.7 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up nearly 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 62.8 million tons, up 3.0 million or 5 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 105.4 million tons, up 3.4 million or 3 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast at 52.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 52.6 million tons, up 3.2 million or 6 percent from last month and up slightly from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, increased yield projections from last month, but held harvested area at 23.7 million hectares, up 4 percent from 1990/91. Better than expected yields are a result of timely rains in August and September over most of the Corn Belt.
 - o India Production is estimated at a record 2.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 13 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year's record harvest. Soybean area is estimated up 11 percent, from 1990/91 continuing the expansion of this non-traditional oilseed in central India.
 - o Indonesia Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. The prolonged drought in Java cut area and yield estimates.
- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 34.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 28.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
- o United States Production is estimated at 6.2 million tons, down 81,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service this month reduced expected average yield and left harvested area unchanged at 5.4 million hectares, up 0.6 million from last year. Adverse conditions reduced production prospects, particularly in West and Eastern Texas, where cold temperatures diminished estimated yields.
 - o Soviet Union Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. The decrease in production is based on lower expected cotton yields.
 - o India Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated down slightly, but cotton yields are expected to rise owing to overall favorable weather.

- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 23.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last month, but down slightly from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o **United States** Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, down 40,000 tons or 2 percent from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reduced average yield slightly and left harvested area unchanged at 795,000 hectares, up nearly 9 percent from 1990/91. Yield prospects in the Southwestern States were reduced by excessive wet conditions in August lowered by a lack of moisture in September.
 - o **India** Production is estimated at 8.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 8 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year's drought affected crop. Peanut area is forecast at last year's level, with yields slightly above those achieved during last season's drought. The 1990/91 area and production estimate were also revised upward. Harvested 1990/91 area was increased from 8.1 million hectares to 8.7 million and output was increased from 7.3 million tons to 8.1 million.
- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 21.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 19.9 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 42,000 tons or 3 percent from last month, but up 45 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 1.024 million hectares, up 37 percent from 1990/91.
 - o **India** Production is estimated at a record 0.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 50 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year's harvest. Harvested area increased significantly owing to improved grower returns, while yields are forecast to rise due to generally favorable weather. Government estimates for 1990/91 now peg harvested area at 1.58 million hectares, up from 1.2 million and production at 0.85 million tons, up from 0.6 million.
 - o **Morocco** Production is forecast at 0.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 47 percent from last month and down 38 percent from last year. Area decreased due to intensive rainfall at planting. Yields also declined in response to unfavorable weather during the growing season.

- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 27.2 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.1 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o **United States** Production is estimated at 105,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but nearly double that of last year. Area and production data for 1987/88 through the initial 1991/92 estimate are estimates from the Inter-agency Oilseeds Committee and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, is expected to announce its U.S. rapeseed area estimates in January 1992.
- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 2.0 million tons, down 3 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. While production in the United States is small, this year's output is expected to increase by 18 percent over 1990/91 to 114,000 tons. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, down 70,000 tons or 4 percent from September and down 13 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- * **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.7 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Copra production reached a record 5.3 million tons in 1985/86. There were no significant country changes this month.
- * **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. There were no country changes this month.
- * **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. There were no country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 90.7 million bales. This estimate is down 0.8 million bales or nearly 1 percent from last month, but up 3.8 million or 4 percent from 1990/91 and up from the previous record of 89 million bales harvested in 1984/85. Total foreign production is projected at 73.1 million bales, down 0.6 million bales or nearly 1 percent from last month, but represents a gain of 2 percent over 1990/91, second only to the 1984/85 record crop of 76 million bales. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 17.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but 14 percent above last year. This is the largest crop since 1937/38 when output hit 18.9 million bales. The production decrease reflects an estimated 5 percent output drop in Texas and a slight downward revision of Alabama and North Carolina. Weather conditions in these states caused crop prospects to decline during the month.

- o Soviet Union

Production is estimated at 11.0 million bales, down 0.3 million bales or 3 percent from last month and down 1.0 million or 8 percent from last year. The decrease in production is based on lower expected yield.
- o Mexico

Production is estimated at 0.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or 11 percent from last month's estimate and down 14 percent from 1990/91. The drop reflects regional insect damage and heavy rains during harvest which decreased both area and yield estimates.
- o Iran

Production is estimated at 0.5 million bales, down 0.1 million or 17 percent from last month's estimate and down 5 percent from 1990/91. Increasing production costs and manpower reductions contributed to the decline in both area and yield.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1990/91	Sept.	Oct.
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	Sept.	Oct.
	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	70.0	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.6	34.3	2,037	2,736
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.7	34.8	1,455	2,031
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	34.5	33.3	582	706
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	27.6	24.6	14	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.6	32.3	34.1	31.0	33.0	1,924	1,926
Corn	72.2	74.2	75.9	64.7	67.0	68.7	116.3	118.5	106.1	108.8	7,525	7,933
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.7	55.4	62.9	56.2	58.2	615	571
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.5	55.2	404	422
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	52.2	50.6	374	358
				--Pounds per Acre--			--CWT--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,507	5,563	5,571	154.5	154.9
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	13.4	614	634	638	630	12.2	15.5

1/ Except for estimated rye production, all estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1989/90, 1990/91 and 1991/92. Production and yield estimates for rye are from the USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America			Selected Other			All Other Countries	
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey	
—Million Metric Tons—																			
<u>Wheat</u>																			
1989/90	537.6	482.1	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5
1990/91 prel.	593.6	519.1	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.5	3.2	15.4	1.7	15.0
1991/92 proj.	550.9	496.1	54.8	32.5	3.5	88.5	4.0	39.4	85.5	94.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	9.0	3.2	11.5	2.1	16.0
September	550.3	496.4	53.9	33.0	3.5	90.3	4.1	39.7	83.0	94.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	9.0	3.2	11.0	2.1	16.0
October																			18.1
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																			
1989/90	802.6	581.3	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.8	9.5	7.5
1990/91 prel.	833.8	603.1	230.7	26.1	18.4	84.1	13.7	52.2	113.3	113.5	33.3	5.2	2.9	4.1	11.2	24.2	6.9	8.8	8.9
1991/92 proj.	795.1	581.6	213.5	23.6	16.8	87.5	11.8	58.8	91.5	103.6	32.5	5.4	2.5	4.0	10.2	26.7	7.3	8.6	9.7
September	800.3	582.1	218.3	23.5	16.3	88.2	11.9	61.1	90.5	103.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	10.2	26.7	7.3	8.6	9.7
October																			81.3
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																			
1989/90	344.6	339.5	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	74.1	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.2
1990/91 prel.	352.3	347.3	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.4	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
1991/92 proj.	345.8	340.8	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.7	127.4	73.0	28.9	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1
September	343.9	338.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	127.4	71.5	28.9	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1
October																			23.1
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																			
1989/90	1,684.8	1,402.9	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.7	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.5	20.2
1990/91 prel.	1,779.7	1,469.5	310.2	58.8	22.5	170.4	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.5	34.6	20.4	15.5	22.0	33.7	22.8	10.5	24.1
1991/92 proj.	1,691.7	1,418.5	273.2	56.1	20.5	177.5	15.8	98.3	178.7	325.0	159.5	34.3	20.3	17.2	19.4	36.7	19.6	10.7	25.9
September	1,694.5	1,417.3	277.2	56.5	20.0	180.1	16.0	100.9	174.9	325.0	157.0	34.1	20.3	17.2	19.4	36.7	19.1	10.7	25.9
October																			203.6
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																			
1989/90	214.1	154.8	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.3	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.8	0.7	1.0	2.3
1990/91 prel.	217.5	156.9	60.6	5.6	1.0	13.0	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.2	21.0	2.2	3.6	0.7	16.1	17.0	2.0	1.0	1.9
1991/92 proj.	218.7	158.9	59.7	6.2	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.2	12.3	33.2	20.2	2.3	3.8	0.7	15.5	19.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
September	222.4	159.7	62.8	6.2	1.1	13.8	0.7	4.2	12.1	33.2	21.5	2.2	3.8	0.7	15.5	19.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
October																			22.2
—Million 480-Pound Bales—																			
Cotton																			
1989/90	80.0	67.8	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.3	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8
1990/91 prel.	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.3	3.1	1.9	0.2	3.0
1991/92 proj.	91.6	73.7	17.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	22.0	10.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.9	0.3	2.7
September	90.7	73.1	17.6	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.0	22.0	10.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.9	0.3	2.7
October																			10.2

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 185.0 million forecast in 1991/92.
 2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
 Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept	Proj. Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept	Proj. Oct
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	226.2	231.8	222.8	2.38	2.56	2.47	2.47	537.6	593.6	550.9	550.3
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.33	2.31	55.4	74.5	54.8	53.9
Total Foreign	201.1	203.7	199.5	2.40	2.55	2.48	2.49	482.1	519.1	496.1	496.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	44.2	2.91	3.13	3.20	3.24	131.0	143.3	141.5	143.3
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.9	1.86	1.84	1.84	1.84	10.2	10.5	9.0	9.0
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.67	1.47	1.41	14.2	15.4	11.5	11.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.7	1.80	2.27	2.21	2.24	24.6	32.7	32.5	33.0
EC-12	17.0	16.5	16.8	4.83	5.14	5.25	5.39	82.0	84.7	88.5	90.3
Major Importers	96.4	98.1	95.1	2.48	2.67	2.46	2.46	238.8	261.4	235.2	233.6
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.97	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.7	3.04	3.19	3.06	3.06	90.8	98.2	94.0	94.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	9.8	4.14	4.22	4.02	4.05	40.7	41.1	39.4	39.7
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.7	5.1	5.2	1.13	1.11	1.44	1.55	5.3	5.6	7.5	8.1
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	3.51	3.51	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
USSR	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.84	1.80	92.3	108.0	85.5	83.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.9	60.2	1.88	1.91	1.99	1.98	112.3	114.4	119.4	119.4
India	24.1	23.5	24.3	2.24	2.12	2.22	2.22	54.1	49.7	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	3.98	3.98	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.16	5.19	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.48	1.48	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.9	9.8	1.77	1.80	1.88	1.84	15.4	17.8	18.2	18.1

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept Oct		
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World 1/	323.1	318.0	320.5	2.48	2.62	2.48	2.50	802.6	833.8	795.1	800.3
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.71	5.86	221.4	230.7	213.5	218.3
Total Foreign	286.1	281.7	283.2	2.03	2.14	2.06	2.06	581.3	603.1	581.6	582.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.3	20.7	21.3	2.46	2.75	2.50	2.51	52.5	57.0	53.7	53.6
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.6	2.64	3.43	2.86	2.86	8.3	11.2	10.2	10.2
Australia	4.0	4.2	4.8	1.73	1.65	1.53	1.53	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.3
Canada	8.3	7.9	7.4	2.84	3.30	3.09	3.15	23.5	26.1	23.6	23.5
South Africa	4.4	3.8	4.0	2.18	2.28	2.15	2.15	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.65	2.65	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.1	2.73	2.84	2.67	2.67	282.9	283.2	267.9	269.5
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.1	3.66	3.28	3.63	3.80	60.2	52.2	58.8	61.1
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.2	4.43	4.36	4.59	4.60	89.8	84.1	87.5	88.2
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.16	4.17	12.4	13.7	11.8	11.9
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.4	1.88	2.23	1.98	1.94	14.1	18.4	16.8	16.3
USSR	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.71	1.67	104.8	113.3	91.5	90.5
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.63	3.70	3.70	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	161.0	161.1	160.8	1.53	1.63	1.62	1.61	245.9	263.0	260.0	259.0
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7	26.7
China	28.2	29.1	28.6	3.31	3.90	3.62	3.62	93.5	113.5	103.6	103.6
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	32.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.83	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.8	61.1	60.8	1.14	1.10	1.15	1.14	70.2	67.0	69.0	69.1
BARLEY											
World	74.8	75.0	77.3	2.27	2.49	2.25	2.26	170.0	186.5	172.5	174.6
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.99	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.2	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	72.0	73.9	2.26	2.46	2.22	2.23	161.2	177.3	162.3	164.5
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.65	1.50	1.50	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Canada	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.50	2.97	2.68	2.79	11.7	14.2	13.0	13.0
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.82	3.84	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.4
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.13	4.15	4.19	51.0	50.8	49.7	50.8
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.36	3.90	3.91	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.9
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
USSR	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.65	1.65	48.5	61.0	47.0	47.0
Others	12.5	14.5	13.9	1.20	1.01	1.20	1.20	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept	Proj. Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept	Proj. Oct
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	126.7	127.4	129.7	3.65	3.76	3.61	3.65	462.6	478.9	468.5	473.1
United States	26.2	27.1	27.8	7.30	7.44	6.66	6.83	191.2	201.5	185.3	190.0
Total Foreign	100.5	100.3	101.9	2.70	2.77	2.78	2.78	271.4	277.4	283.2	283.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.7	6.4	6.8	2.72	3.09	2.79	2.79	18.2	19.8	18.9	18.9
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.06	4.00	3.27	3.27	5.2	7.8	7.2	7.2
South Africa	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.47	2.65	2.46	2.46	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	21.2	19.7	21.2	3.93	3.50	3.85	3.90	83.4	68.9	82.0	82.7
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.5	4.14	3.26	4.27	4.69	29.2	21.1	28.2	30.5
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.27	6.95	6.72	26.9	21.6	26.8	26.2
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	7.88	7.93	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.0	1.68	2.14	1.83	1.83	9.8	14.1	12.8	12.8
USSR	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.43	3.14	15.3	9.8	12.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.10	4.18	4.18	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	73.9	2.34	2.54	2.46	2.46	169.8	188.7	182.3	181.5
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0	26.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.06	6.06	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.6
China	20.4	21.4	21.0	3.88	4.52	4.19	4.19	78.9	96.8	88.0	88.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.49	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.83	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.67	1.67	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0
Others	24.9	24.1	24.3	1.50	1.48	1.49	1.47	37.3	35.7	36.2	35.7
SORGHUM											
World	41.6	39.2	39.8	1.32	1.35	1.33	1.31	55.0	53.0	53.0	52.3
United States	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.48	3.95	3.53	3.65	15.6	14.5	13.9	14.4
Total Foreign	37.2	35.5	35.8	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.06	39.4	38.5	39.1	37.9
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.86	3.57	2.86	2.86	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Australia	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.27	1.95	1.92	1.92	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
China	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.72	3.71	3.47	3.47	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.2
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.5	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.88	2.85	2.92	2.73	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sudan	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.4	9.0	9.2	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.99	9.6	8.8	9.3	9.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept Oct		
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.5	1.83	1.98	1.75	1.71	41.4	42.3	35.7	35.1
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.87	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.8	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.6	1.82	1.96	1.74	1.70	36.0	37.1	31.9	31.6
USSR	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.43	1.36	16.8	18.0	15.0	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.7	3.0	3.0	1.97	2.17	2.03	2.00	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.0
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.44	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Canada	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.08	2.34	2.42	2.32	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.3
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.3	4.9	2.21	2.40	2.22	2.27	11.9	12.6	10.9	11.1
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.55	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.67	2.67	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.07	2.89	3.07	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.44	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.58	4.00	4.00	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.9	16.6	14.0	2.22	2.33	2.21	2.16	37.6	38.7	29.7	30.2
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.73	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total Foreign	16.7	16.5	13.8	2.23	2.34	2.21	2.17	37.2	38.5	29.4	29.9
USSR	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.75	1.71	20.1	21.0	14.0	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.94	2.88	2.82	2.82	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.5
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.95	2.86	2.82	2.82	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.65	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.84	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.64	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.20	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 5

**Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions**

	AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)			MILLING RATE			PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)							
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1990/91 Sept	1989/90 Oct	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1990/91 Sept	1989/90 Oct			
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91		
	—Metric Hectares—										—Million Metric Tons—								
World	146.4	147.1	145.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.7	519.9	510.5	507.6	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.6	352.3	345.8	343.9	
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	72.6	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	
Total Foreign	145.4	146.0	144.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.7	512.9	503.3	500.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.5	347.3	340.8	338.9	
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	16.6	16.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	38.5	35.9	37.6	37.6	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	24.6	22.9	24.1	24.1	
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.6	12.6	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.6	
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Thailand	10.0	9.7	10.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	20.2	17.3	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.4	13.2	13.2	
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	57.6	57.7	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.1	38.7	38.6	38.1	38.1	
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	67.0	67.4	67.4	67.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.4	44.4	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.9	28.9
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	72.8	72.6	72.7	72.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Other Foreign	114.6	115.5	114.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	404.6	418.6	408.2	405.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	276.1	285.8	278.6	276.7	
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.0	8.8	8.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4	
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	7.2	9.3	10.0	10.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.8	
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	180.1	189.3	182.0	182.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	127.4	127.4	
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.1	111.9	109.5	107.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.1	74.6	73.0	71.5	
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	8.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.0	
USSR	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	
Vietnam	5.7	5.7	5.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.5	12.5	11.9	11.9	
Others	12.9	13.0	12.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	35.0	36.0	34.9	34.9	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.2	23.8	23.1	23.1	

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

October 1991

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Sept Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Sept Oct		
SOYBEANS				---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			
World	58.26	54.08	55.67	1.84	1.91	1.84	1.89	107.27	103.10	101.99	105.36
United States	24.09	22.87	23.73	2.17	2.29	2.08	2.22	52.35	52.42	49.45	52.62
Total Foreign	34.16	31.22	31.95	1.61	1.62	1.66	1.65	54.92	50.69	52.54	52.73
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.40	15.00	1.90	1.83	1.88	1.88	31.09	26.30	28.25	28.25
Argentina	4.95	4.75	5.00	2.17	2.27	2.15	2.15	10.75	10.80	10.75	10.75
Brazil	11.40	9.65	10.00	1.78	1.61	1.75	1.75	20.34	15.50	17.50	17.50
Other Foreign	17.81	16.82	16.95	1.34	1.45	1.45	1.44	23.83	24.39	24.29	24.48
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.64	2.14	2.14	1.22	1.29	1.23	1.23
China	8.06	7.56	7.50	1.27	1.46	1.44	1.44	10.23	11.00	10.80	10.80
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.36	0.28	0.97	1.07	1.30	1.30	0.68	0.39	0.36	0.36
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.58	3.13	3.12	3.14	3.14	1.98	2.17	1.81	1.81
India	2.13	2.39	2.65	0.80	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.72	2.44	2.40	2.70
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
USSR	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.74	2.39	2.42	1.52	1.51	1.56	1.56	4.17	3.61	3.78	3.78
COTTONSEED											
World	32.25	33.27	34.37	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.01	30.92	33.55	34.97	34.69
United States	3.86	4.75	5.44	1.10	1.14	1.15	1.14	4.24	5.41	6.26	6.18
Total Foreign	28.39	28.52	28.93	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.99	26.68	28.14	28.71	28.51
China	5.20	5.59	6.00	1.24	1.37	1.36	1.36	6.44	7.66	8.16	8.16
India	7.53	7.36	7.27	0.58	0.53	0.54	0.59	4.40	3.90	4.20	4.30
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.23	1.23	2.91	3.27	3.40	3.40
USSR	3.33	3.15	3.01	1.53	1.56	1.53	1.46	5.11	4.92	4.60	4.40
Others	9.73	9.73	9.88	0.80	0.86	0.84	0.83	7.82	8.38	8.35	8.25
PEANUTS											
World	19.82	20.02	20.32	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	22.06	22.89	22.86	23.42
United States	0.67	0.73	0.80	2.72	2.23	2.87	2.82	1.81	1.63	2.28	2.24
Total Foreign	19.16	19.29	19.53	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.08	20.25	21.26	20.58	21.18
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	3.02	1.81	2.19	1.99	1.99	5.37	6.37	6.00	6.00
India	8.71	8.65	8.70	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.94	8.09	8.08	7.60	8.20
Senegal	0.78	0.92	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.70
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.89	5.99	6.10	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	5.13	5.21	5.35	5.35

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Sept Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	Sept 1991/92 Oct	Proj. 1991/92	
SUNFLOWERSEED	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	15.88	16.27	16.41	1.38	1.37	1.33	1.31	21.87	22.27	21.23	21.43
United States	0.72	0.75	1.02	1.10	1.38	1.50	1.46	0.80	1.03	1.54	1.50
Total Foreign	15.16	15.52	15.38	1.39	1.37	1.32	1.30	21.07	21.23	19.69	19.93
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.40	1.40	3.80	3.90	3.50	3.50
China	0.72	0.70	0.71	1.49	1.71	1.62	1.62	1.06	1.20	1.15	1.15
EC-12	2.13	2.55	2.39	1.67	1.61	1.71	1.71	3.54	4.09	4.10	4.10
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.17	1.81	1.70	1.77	1.77	2.29	2.09	2.08	2.08
USSR	4.46	4.67	4.60	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.30	7.07	6.56	6.00	6.00
Others	3.80	4.08	4.01	0.87	0.83	0.80	0.78	3.32	3.40	2.87	3.11
RAPESEED											
World	17.12	18.24	19.89	1.28	1.39	1.37	1.37	21.85	25.37	27.22	27.23
United States 1/	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.75	1.75	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.11
Total Foreign	17.09	18.21	19.83	1.28	1.39	1.36	1.37	21.80	25.32	27.11	27.12
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.28	1.28	3.10	3.28	4.20	4.20
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.16	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.10
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.43	2.96	2.89	3.00	3.00	5.34	6.14	7.28	7.29
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.41	2.41	2.15	1.75	1.66	1.66
India	4.99	5.72	5.70	0.83	0.94	0.88	0.88	4.12	5.40	5.00	5.00
Others	1.59	1.54	1.65	1.04	1.16	1.10	1.14	1.65	1.78	1.88	1.88
FLAXSEED											
World	3.74	3.76	3.38	0.50	0.61	0.59	0.60	1.85	2.30	2.09	2.02
United States	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.47	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.11
Total Foreign	3.67	3.66	3.26	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.58	1.82	2.20	1.97	1.90
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.38	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.54	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.70	0.70
India	1.18	1.17	1.10	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.35
USSR	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.67	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.31
MAJOR OILSEEDS	147.08	145.64	150.04	1.40	1.44	1.41	1.43	205.83	209.48	210.36	214.14
United States	29.44	29.23	31.16	2.01	2.07	1.92	2.01	59.29	60.65	59.75	62.76
Total Foreign	117.63	116.41	118.88	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.27	146.54	148.83	150.61	151.38
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.74	4.71	4.69
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.31	3.59	3.59
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	214.07	217.52	218.66	222.41
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.04	11.91	11.91

1/ U.S. rapeseed estimates by the WAOB and Interagency Oilseeds Committee. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7

**Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Sept Oct	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Sept Oct		
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.6	33.1	34.2	552	572	573	578	80.0	86.9	91.6	90.7
United States	3.9	4.7	5.4	688	711	715	706	12.2	15.5	17.9	17.6
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	28.7	533	549	547	554	67.8	71.4	73.7	73.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.6	727	790	780	775	43.7	48.0	48.7	48.3
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,326	1,563	1,379	1,379	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	793	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.0	728	807	798	798	17.4	20.7	22.0	22.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	755	811	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	837	754	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	607	612	612	6.7	7.5	7.8	7.8
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	498	498	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	956	956	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
USSR	3.3	3.2	3.0	805	827	817	796	12.3	12.0	11.3	11.0
Major Importers 2/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	801	833	833	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.8	346	325	334	345	22.6	21.9	23.6	23.5
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	444	465	465	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.0	347	340	381	381	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.5
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	279	298	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	963	934	934	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	4.3	4.6	4.8	357	369	368	368	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.0

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 9.0 million tons (1.8 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 5.8 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
WHEAT	Percent	<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				Number of Years 2/
World	1.8	9.0	-26.7	5.8	6	4
U.S.	0.5	0.3	-1.2	0.1	6	4
Foreign	2.1	9.0	-26.8	6.0	6	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	1.3	10.3	-23.8	9.1	7	3
U.S.	1.9	3.8	-10.6	2.8	7	3
Foreign	1.4	8.3	-18.5	7.5	7	3
RICE (Milled)		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	2.8	8.8	-20.9	3.0	8	1
U.S.	2.8	0.1	-0.2	0.2	7	3
Foreign	2.8	8.7	-21.0	3.1	8	2
SOYBEANS		<i>---Million 480-lb. Bales---</i>				
World	2.4	2.2	-4.7	4.5	3	7
U.S.	3.6	1.8	-3.2	3.1	3	7
Foreign	4.5	1.9	-3.0	4.0	4	6
COTTON		<i>---Million 480-lb. Bales---</i>				
World	2.8	2.2	-10.1	3.9	5	4
U.S.	3.8	0.5	-1.4	0.3	7	3
Foreign	3.1	2.1	-10.4	3.6	4	6
UNITED STATES		<i>-----Million Bushels-----</i>				
CORN	5.5	316	-599	1,071	6	4
SORGHUM	6.1	44	-82	83	7	3
BARLEY	3.2	16	-16	46	5	5
OATS	4.7	19	-26	57	4	6

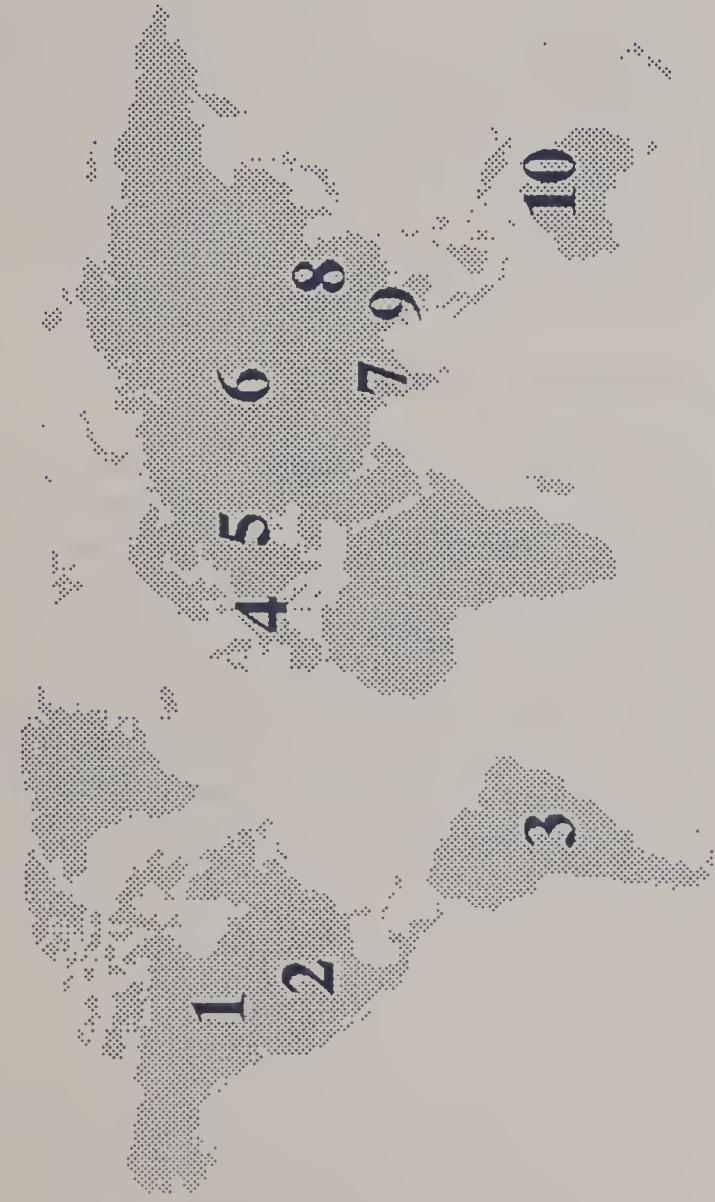
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1989/90 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1990/91 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 10, 1991



5 - WESTERN USSR

Below-normal rainfall in September over most of the south favors summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Warm, wet weather benefits wheat establishment in the north.

6 - NEW LANDS

Dry weather in early October favors rapid spring grain harvesting, slowed by occasional rain in September.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Early September rain boosts reservoirs for winter wheat planting. The monsoon's withdrawal from northwestern and central regions benefits maturing summer crops but stresses late planted oilseeds. Recent showers help fall planted crops in the south and east.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Summer crop harvesting progresses in Manchuria and the North China Plain. Dry weather aids late maturing rice across southern China, but the southwest is becoming too dry. Tropical storms flood Japan and Taiwan.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers in Indochina favor autumn-planted rice but flooding occurs along the Mekong. Drought deteriorates planting prospects in Java's rice areas.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Winter wheat conditions deteriorate further in Queensland and northern New South Wales as dryness continues. Western wheat areas are becoming dry.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, freezing temperatures stress winter wheat in early October. Subsoil moisture is adequate while topsoils are becoming dry. Widespread showers cover previously dry areas of southern Brazil aiding coffee flowering, corn development, and soil moisture for soybean planting.

4 - EUROPE

Widespread rain in recent weeks slows summer crop harvesting but moistens topsoils for winter crop emergence. Locally heavy rain falls in the Alpine region.

1 - CANADA

Harvests are virtually complete across the Prairies. Showers in the eastern Prairies improve soil moisture for fall seeded grains.

2 - UNITED STATES

Harvest progresses rapidly in the eastern Corn Belt. Record early freeze damages immature corn and soybeans in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. Cool spells slow cotton development from Texas to the Carolinas. Winter wheat planting progresses.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

SOUTHERN BRAZIL: RAIN IMPROVES CROP CONDITIONS

Widespread timely rain greatly improved crop conditions across southern Brazil during September 15 - October 10, 1991. As reported in last month's "Weather Briefs", dry conditions during August and early September, 1991 adversely affected winter grains and delayed early corn planting. The increased September - October rainfall improved soil moisture levels for planting and germination of summer crops, and provided moisture for coffee and citrus, which were entering their flowering and fruit setting stages as of September 15, 1991. Periodic rain left most the region of southern Brazil well watered for the short term. Light-to-moderate rain (10-50mm) fell during September 15 - 21, 1991 across Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul, but missed drought stressed northern and central Parana. The next week, precipitation (13-68mm) did reach Parana, as well as Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, and Sao Paulo. During September 29 - October 5, 1991 moderate-to-heavy rains (20-111mm) fell across the entire region except for Rio Grande do Sul and western Santa Catarina, where rainfall was lighter. Temperatures were mostly normal-to-slightly above normal across southern Brazil during this period.

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT CONTINUES IN EAST

Drought conditions continued during the period of September 12 - October 10, 1991 across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. This dryness adversely affected winter grain production and is now threatening summer crop planting, which normally begins in mid-October. Light rain (3-15mm) fell across this area during the week of September 8 - 14, 1991 and trace amounts (1-3mm) fell on October 8, 1991; the only measurable rain for this region since July 22, 1991. Temperatures were normal until the first week of October, when temperatures warmed to 3-4 degrees above normal, further stressing winter grains and depleting the already limited soil moisture. The front that brought light rain on October 8, also brought milder temperatures.

INDONESIA: DROUGHT INTENSIFIES

Drought conditions not only continued, but showed signs of increasing in area affected across southern Indonesia during the period of September 12 - October 10, 1991. Java and southern Borneo remained dry during this period. Also, during September 22 - October 10 rainfall amounts tended to decrease across southern Sumatra and the southern Malaysian Peninsula. Normally, by mid-September, seasonal rainfall increases across southern Indonesia. Dry conditions have already delayed field work in Java's rice growing areas. Increased rainfall is urgently needed across southern Indonesia to replenish moisture reserves following this season's failure of secondary rains to develop. Rice planting is usually in full swing by November.

ARGENTINA: FROST IN APPLE GROWING REGION

The Argentine apple-growing region of Rio Negro is reported to have suffered a light frost on October 2, 1991. The nearest weather station to the region believed to be affected reported a minimum temperature of 2 degrees centigrade, but with local variability it is possible that pockets of killing temperatures occurred. The extent of the effects on flowering trees is not known, but early reports indicate damage was limited. As the pear crop is already set, it should be unaffected by the frost.

SWITZERLAND: POLICY RESTRICTIONS FAIL TO CURB BREAD WHEAT OUTPUT

In 1990/91, the Swiss Government established planting targets for both bread and feed grains in an effort to curb bread wheat production. In addition, feed grain production was encouraged by increasing planting premiums. Feed grain area increased slightly, but not at the expense of wheat, as anticipated by the government. Although wheat area in 1991/92 declined slightly from last year's level, favorable weather increased estimated production to a near record 595,000 tons, up 9 percent from last year. The government will pay the guaranteed producer price but, as in 1990/91, it will impose a co-responsibility levy on producers for exceeding the 450,000 ton limit for bread grain, which is the estimated annual need for the Swiss milling industry. The levy is imposed to help pay the costs of denaturing wheat (the process of intentionally adulterating it so that it can be used only for feed). This season's levy was set at 10 Swiss francs per kilogram, the same as last year.

New government proposals for the 1992/93 season, if enacted, would impose restrictions on the production of grains with payments to farmers to encourage acreage set-aside; set limits on fungicide and insecticide applications; apportion payments to farmers on the basis of area of the farm unit in lieu of price support; and limit price support measures by the government. Under the proposal, producers would be required to take more financial responsibility for surplus production such as covering more of the losses incurred in denaturing bread wheat.

FRANCE: RECORD GRAIN HARVEST EXPECTED

France is expected to harvest a record grain crop this year due to excellent weather and record yields for wheat and barley. Total grain production is estimated at 60.2 million tons, up from the previous record of 58.5 million tons in 1984/85. Grain area has been relatively stable the past 5 years, ranging between 9.1 and 9.3 million hectares. Wheat output is pegged at 35.1 million tons, up from last year's record of 33.7 million tons. Yields are estimated at 6.69 tons per hectare versus the previous record of 6.52 tons per hectare in 1984/85. For barley, output is expected to be 10.6 million tons with a record 6.06 tons per hectare yield. Corn production is estimated at 12.4 million tons, up substantially from last year's drought reduced crop.

ARGENTINA: FLAXSEED PLANTINGS DOWN SHARPLY

Area planted to flax is down significantly this year as a result of wet soils and poor profit expectations at planting time. The flaxseed crop for 1991/92 is estimated at 360,000 tons, down 25 percent from last year and the lowest since 1975. Wet weather frustrated planting intentions this spring (September/October), with planted area in the main growing regions down from last year by 36 percent in Entre Rios and 12 percent in Buenos Aires. Many producers had already planned to reduce flax area this year due to low local flaxseed prices which averaged US\$160 per ton last year compared to US\$240 in 1989.

HONG KONG: NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES GROWN

In recent years, Hong Kong vegetable farmers have been faced with increasing competition from China, where both land and labor costs are much lower. The Hong Kong Agriculture and Fisheries Department has taken an active role in encouraging farmers to shift from traditional Chinese vegetables to new varieties favored by hotels, restaurants, and upper-income families. Farmers are now growing crops such as baby carrots, red leaf lettuce, red cabbage, radishes, bean sprouts, and French beans on a commercial scale with seeds imported from the United States and Japan. They are also growing hydroponic vegetables without pesticides to meet growing consumer demand.

JAPAN: APPLE CROP DAMAGED BY TYPHOON

Japan's fruit and vegetable crops were badly damaged by Typhoon Mireille, which hit the northern part of the country on September 27 and 28 with moderate rain but very strong winds. Tree fruits, especially apples, suffered more damage than root crops such as onions and potatoes. According to a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the apple crop in Aomori Prefecture, where nearly 50 percent of the nation's apples are grown, suffered from probably the worst typhoon damage in history. Before the storm, Aomori had expected to harvest 492,000 tons of apples, but roughly 60 percent of the fruit was reportedly blown from the trees. Many of the windfall apples are being salvaged by processors. The extent of damage to the apple crop in Nagano Prefecture, the second largest producing area, is unknown. Wholesale prices for apples on the Tokyo market have increased by 20 to 30 percent above pre-typhoon levels.

CHINA: STATE WHEAT PRICE TO INCREASE IN 1992

The People's Daily newspaper reported that China will significantly increase the State purchase price for wheat in 1992 to encourage farmers to raise output. The announcement was made just as farmers in northern China were beginning to plant their winter wheat crop. Chinese farmers are required to sell a portion of their wheat crops to the State at a set purchase price, which is usually much lower than the free market price. The state wheat price is to rise from 25.5 yuan (US\$4.80) per 50 KG to 31.5 yuan (US\$5.93), an increase of about 24 percent. This increase is expected to narrow the difference between the State and free market prices of wheat.

CHINA: BUMPER 1991/92 GRAIN HARVEST PREDICTED

The Ministry of Agriculture is predicting a bumper grain harvest in 1991, despite serious weather problems earlier in the season. Based on a nationwide survey, the Ministry is expecting a total grain (including soybeans and root/tuber crops) harvest of about 425 million tons, down 20 million from last year's record harvest but still the second largest crop in history. As announced earlier, summer grain production was down 1.9 million tons from last year, while the early rice crop was down 5 million tons from a year ago. Autumn grain production is expected to be down about 10 million tons from last year due to floods in the southeast and northeast provinces, drought in the southern coastal provinces and the northwest, and the double disasters of flood and drought in central and southwestern China. However, the weather over most of the country was nearly ideal in August and September for autumn grain maturing and harvest.

INDIA: GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES PUT OILSEEDS HIGHER

The Indian Government released new estimates this month for oilseed production, sharply increasing both the 1990/91 crop and projected 1991/92 harvest. The USDA 1991/92 estimates for peanuts, sunflowerseed, soybeans, and cottonseed were increased this month, based on the official Indian statistics for 1990/91 and analysis of this year's crop conditions. The big surprise was the 1990/91 peanut adjustment from what was regarded as an off-year, to only marginally below the excellent 1989/90 peanut crop. The explanation lies in the winter (rabi) crop. The dry weather in the summer of 1990 reduced the rain-fed summer peanut crop in Gujarat, but the irrigated winter (rabi) crop, mainly in Andhra Pradesh, increased in response to higher local prices resulting in upward revisions for both area and yield. According to data supplied by the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi, rabi peanut area has more than doubled over the past 4 years. Rabi yields, much higher than for the summer crop, trended upwards as well, reflecting more productive land shifting from less profitable alternatives.

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN SITUATION

Total grain production in Southeast Asia for 1991/92 is estimated at 86.2 million tons from an area of 46.3 million hectares. Production is down less than 1 percent from an estimated crop of 86.9 million tons produced during 1990/91 and down 2 percent from the record 87.7 million produced in 1989/90. Area has trended upward over the past decade from a low of 42.6 million hectares in 1982/83 to last year's record 46.5 million.

Southeast Asia, for the purposes of this article, is comprised of Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The region produces an estimated 1991/92 rice crop (milled-basis) of 70.8 million tons, which is about 21 percent of the world's output. This is down slightly from last year and down 2 percent from the record 72.5 million tons produced in 1989/90. Rice area has trended upward during the past decade to level off at slightly above 37.0 million hectares.

Southeast Asia produces less than 1 percent of the world's corn, with 1991/92 production estimated at 14.9 million tons. The crop is up slightly from last year, but down marginally from the record produced in 1988/89. Corn area has fluctuated within a range of 7.7 to 9.1 million hectares throughout the past decade and is estimated at 8.8 million for 1991/92.

Wheat, sorghum, and millet are also grown in the region but are not produced in large quantities and total only 0.1 million, 0.2 million, and 0.1 million tons, respectively.

BURMA

Burma's 1991/92 total grain production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, down 0.6 million or 8 percent from last year's record 8.7 million ton crop. Harvested area is estimated at 4.9 million hectares, down 5 percent from 1990/91. After 3 years of expanding output, production is expected to decline this season. Rice is Burma's main grain crop, comprising roughly 90 percent of total grain production, with corn, wheat, and millet combining for the remaining 10 percent.

Rice output on a milled basis is estimated at 7.6 million tons, down 8 percent from a record 8.2 million produced last year. Harvested area is estimated at 4.5 million hectares, down 6 percent from last year's record. About 85 percent of the crop is grown under rainfed conditions, mainly in lower Burma. In upper Burma, the rice crop is largely dependent upon irrigation. Main season rice is planted in June and harvested in November and comprises 90 percent of total rice production. The second crop is planted in November and harvested in April. Rice output is lower this year because, in late August and early September, heavy rains caused flooding and area loss in the Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions. Also, fertilizer distribution was down for the fourth consecutive year -- declining by an average of roughly 25 percent per year. Since 60 percent of the crop is planted in high yielding varieties, the reduction in fertilizer applications is seriously affecting Burma's ability to produce higher yielding rice.

Corn, wheat, and millet production, estimated at 0.2 million, 0.1 million, and 0.1 million tons, respectively, has been relatively static for the past 5 years.

CAMBODIA AND LAOS

In 1991/92 Cambodia and Laos are expected to produce 1.3 and 0.9 million tons of rice (milled-basis), respectively. In Cambodia, the main season rice crop is planted in June-July and harvested in December-January and accounts for 80 percent of the total. The second season crop is planted in May-June and harvested in March. In Laos, rice is generally planted during June-August and harvested in November-December. Since irrigation is not well developed in these countries, production is more weather dependent than in neighboring countries. This season, excessive rain during late August and early September caused some rice areas to be abandoned due to flooding. Rice is the only significant grain crop produced in these countries.

Indonesia

Grain production in Indonesia for 1991/92 is estimated at 34.1 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 13.1 million hectares, down slightly from last year. Grain production over the past two decades has trended upward as both area and yield have increased.

Rice is the principal grain grown in Indonesia, comprising nearly 90 percent of total grain production. It is the most attractive investment in terms of risk and return. Rice output for 1991/92 is estimated at 28.9 million tons (milled-basis), down 2 percent from a record 29.4 million produced last year. Harvested area is expected to decline by 3 percent from last year's level to 10.2 million hectares. Java accounts for over 60 percent of the total rice crop and if sufficient irrigation water is available, rice is grown year-round. The onset of the monsoon was delayed last year so the main season crop, which is two-thirds of total production, was planted late. (Planting occurs in late October-March with harvesting in March-June.) However, the crop received adequate rainfall thereafter. The minor season rice crop (April-June planting and July-October harvesting) has experienced drought since June. Damage was confined primarily to those areas without adequate irrigation supplies, resulting in some abandonment of fields. Rainfall is needed before the end of October to enable Java's reservoirs to recharge before the next planting cycle.

Corn production for 1991/92 is forecast to be virtually unchanged from the record 5.2 million tons set last year. Harvested area is estimated at 2.9 million hectares, 2 percent above last year, but down 5 percent from the 1984/85 record. Corn is a secondary crop and is usually planted following the main rice harvest. A large fraction is planted for fodder and is cut before the grain has matured. The majority of the corn (main season) is planted following main season rice in November and harvested in January-February. The main season 1991/92 corn output (harvested in early 1991) was above average as farmers received adequate rain and planted additional area to high yielding hybrids. The minor season crop in Java (planted in June and harvested in August-September) was hurt by the prolonged drought. Estimated harvested area was reduced as small-scale producers cut their fields for fodder or abandoned the crop. Java produces about 60 percent of Indonesia's corn.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia's 1991/92 grain production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated down 8 percent to 0.6 million hectares. The area has been slowly declining over the past decade and production is at its lowest level since 1984/85. Rice is the principal grain grown in Malaysia, representing 97 percent of total grain, with corn accounting for the remaining 3 percent.

Rice output for 1991/92 is pegged at 1.0 million tons (milled-basis), down 13 percent from last year and 16 percent below the record 1.2 million produced in 1985/86. Over 90 percent of the crop is grown during the main season with planting in August-November and harvest in December-February. The second season crop is planted in April-May and harvested in July-October. The peninsula accounts for about 85 percent of Malaysia's rice production. This year's output was influenced by below normal rainfall that reduced water reserves crucial for irrigation. As a result, planted area fell to 0.6 million hectares.

The government has abandoned costly attempts to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production. Current policy aims at a self-sufficiency rate of 55-60 percent, and rice area has therefore stagnated. In addition, labor shortages have become a major problem in the rice sector as rural youths continue to migrate to urban areas or take better paying jobs in the oil palm/rubber estate sector. It is becoming increasingly common for rice producers to rely on seasonal workers from Thailand.

Philippines

Grain production in the Philippines for 1991/92 is estimated at 10.9 million tons, down 2 percent from the record of 11.1 million harvested last year. Harvested area is estimated at 7.2 million hectares, equaling the 1988/89 record. Area would have been higher, but growing evidence indicates that the eruptions of Mount Pinatubo and associated mudflows and flooding during the current wet-season have restricted plantings in southwestern Luzon. In addition, planting in the Visayas and Mindanao has been delayed by the late arrival of the monsoon.

Milled rice production is estimated at a 6.0 million tons, down 6 percent from last year's record crop. Rice is the most important crop in the Philippines in terms of both food supplies and value of production. It is grown throughout the country, with the major areas in central Luzon, the western Visayas, and southern Mindanao. Roughly 45 percent of the crop is grown during the main season with planting in July-September and harvest in November-January. The second (dry season) crop is planted in January-February and harvested in April-June. The Philippines also has a third, smaller crop which is planted in May-June and harvested in September-November. Rice yields have more than tripled since the early 1960's, largely due to the introduction of high yielding varieties, expanded areas under irrigation, and increased use of inputs.

The major eruptions of Mount Pinatubo this summer caused little damage to dry season rice production since most of that crop was already harvested. However, heavy ash and subsequent mud slides triggered by tropical storms have covered much of the normal rice area on Luzon and have reduced plantings of the main, wet-season crop. The late start of the July-December wet season has also delayed planting in Visayas and parts of Mindanao and will likely push harvest back into the beginning of the dry season.

Corn production is estimated at a record 4.9 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. This is the second consecutive year of record corn production in the Philippines. Corn is grown throughout the Philippines and in terms of value and producer income is the third most important agricultural commodity produced, after rice and coconut. Most of the corn is produced on the island of Mindanao where there is normally ample rainfall and little typhoon damage. Higher support prices and the increased use of hybrid seed and fertilizers over the past few years are the primary reasons for these record crops. Yields have trended upward over the past decade; however, the cost of inputs has increased to the point where producers are beginning to reduce applications.

Thailand

Thailand's 1991/92 total grain production is forecast at 17.2 million tons, up 11 percent from last season's 15.5 million tons, but down 10 percent from the 1985/86 record. Harvested area for grains is estimated at 11.5 million hectares, up 3 percent from last year, but down 7 percent from the record 12.3 million in 1985. Grain plantings have trended downward since 1985/86, mainly because some corn area has been replaced by soybeans and sugarcane.

Rice is the predominate crop in Thailand, occupying roughly 87 percent of the harvested grain area in 1991/92 and representing about 77 percent of Thailand's total grain production. Eighty percent of the rice is grown during the main season with planting in May-June and harvesting in November-January. The second season crop is planted in December-June and harvested in March-October. Milled rice production for 1991/92 is estimated at 13.2 million tons, up 16 percent over last season's drought and insect damaged crop. Overall rice production in the Northeast was above average while the southeastern portion of the Central region experienced some heavy rainfall which reduced yields. While rainfall in the North has been below average, tropical storms that moved across the region in recent months relieved much of the dryness. Infestations of brown plant hopper that damaged much of last year's crop have not been a factor so far due to increased rainfall. Rice yields for 1991/92 are expected to reach 2.00 tons per hectare, up sharply from last year's 1.79 tons per hectare.

Corn production for 1991/92 is estimated at 3.7 million tons, down 3 percent from last year's 3.8 million and down 31 percent from the 1985 level of 5.4 million. Harvested area has declined steadily from a peak of 2.3 million hectares in 1985 to 1.3 million this year. Rainfall is the main determinant in corn crop size since it is planted almost entirely on unirrigated land. Severe drought last season in the main producing regions of the Upper Central Plain, the Lower North, and the Lower Northeast, caused some producers to shift to more drought tolerant crops such as sorghum, beans, and manioc this year. Also, some area was converted to soybeans and sugarcane because of their attractive prices relative to corn.

Sorghum is a minor crop in Thailand and is seeded following the harvest of the first corn crop. Production in 1991/92 is expected to reach 0.3 million tons from an area of 0.2 million hectares.

VIETNAM

Vietnam's 1991/92 grain production is estimated at 12.8 million tons, down 0.6 million or 5 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 6.4 million hectares, up 3 percent from the previous year. Since the early 1980's, grain production has trended upward as the Government began privatizing farms. Rice is the principal grain grown, encompassing 94 percent of total grain production; corn comprises the remaining 6 percent.

Rice production on a milled-basis is estimated at 11.9 million tons, down 5 percent from last year. Estimated area increased 4 percent from 1990/91 to 5.9 million hectares. Planting conditions this year appear to have been, on balance, better than last year. Vietnam produces rice year-round, with the crop divided into three seasons: the rainy season crop, planted in August-September and harvested in January-February; the winter-spring crop, planted in January-February and harvested in April-May; and the summer-autumn crop, planted in April-May and harvested in August-September. The winter-spring crop accounts for about 40 percent of total rice production, while the summer-autumn and rainy season crops account for about 30 percent each. Almost 60 percent of the crop is grown in the south along the Mekong delta, with the remainder produced from the north in the Red River delta.

Farmers grow native varieties for the rainy season crop and high yielding varieties, with a shorter maturity period, in both the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops. This year, excellent weather prevailed throughout the growing seasons in the Mekong delta, but in parts of the Red River delta, excessive rain reduced yields. Generally good weather, lack of brown plant hopper damage, and a recovery from last year's fertilizer shortage is seen lifting production over the previous year's level. Little information is received on corn output, but it has generally been trending upward.

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TABLE 9

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Burma										
Corn	232	309	303	299	285	224	188	194	186	190
Millet	83	85	85	85	85	113	116	138	138	145
Rice, Milled	6,850	7,200	7,075	7,130	7,080	6,840	7,500	8,100	8,220	7,560
Wheat	130	214	206	190	192	157	130	124	135	140
TOTAL GRAINS	7,295	7,808	7,669	7,704	7,642	7,306	7,931	8,534	8,679	8,035
Cambodia										
Corn	46	40	40	40	40	40	40	55	55	50
Rice, Milled	1,260	1,260	945	1,134	1,260	1,325	1,575	1,700	1,560	1,325
TOTAL GRAINS	1,306	1,300	985	1,174	1,300	1,365	1,615	1,755	1,615	1,375
Indonesia										
Corn	3,235	5,087	5,288	4,330	5,000	4,800	5,200	5,000	5,200	5,200
Rice, Milled	22,837	24,006	25,933	26,542	26,500	27,000	27,500	29,072	29,366	28,850
TOTAL GRAINS	26,072	29,093	31,221	30,872	31,500	31,800	32,700	34,072	34,566	34,050
Laos										
Rice, Milled	703	650	780	875	894	732	651	850	900	900
TOTAL GRAINS	703	650	780	875	894	732	651	850	900	900
Malaysia										
Corn	20	22	24	25	26	30	32	34	35	36
Rice, Milled	1,059	1,145	943	1,191	1,124	1,092	1,148	1,147	1,160	1,000
TOTAL GRAINS	1,079	1,167	967	1,216	1,150	1,122	1,180	1,181	1,195	1,036
Philippines										
Corn	3,126	3,346	3,439	3,922	4,016	4,380	4,525	4,500	4,700	4,850
Rice, Milled	5,025	5,097	5,330	5,913	5,831	5,642	5,996	5,785	6,424	6,045
TOTAL GRAINS	8,151	8,443	8,769	9,835	9,847	10,022	10,521	10,285	11,124	10,895
Thailand										
Corn	3,450	3,950	4,350	5,350	4,309	2,736	4,200	4,100	3,800	3,700
Sorghum	236	327	374	320	280	210	230	230	250	250
Rice, Milled	11,139	12,902	13,137	13,374	12,453	11,908	14,035	13,317	11,418	13,200
TOTAL GRAINS	14,825	17,179	17,861	19,044	17,042	14,854	18,465	17,647	15,468	17,150
Vietnam										
Corn	437	467	525	525	550	575	815	843	850	900
Rice, Milled	9,210	9,583	10,079	10,317	10,402	9,817	11,050	12,537	12,540	11,880
TOTAL GRAINS	9,647	10,050	10,604	10,842	10,952	10,392	11,865	13,380	13,390	12,780
Southeast Asia										
Corn	10,546	13,221	13,969	14,491	14,226	12,785	15,000	14,726	14,826	14,926
Millet	83	85	85	85	85	85	113	116	138	145
Sorghum	236	327	374	320	280	210	230	230	250	250
Rice, Milled	58,083	61,843	64,222	66,476	65,544	64,356	69,455	72,508	71,588	70,760
Wheat	130	214	206	190	192	157	130	124	135	140
TOTAL GRAINS	69,078	75,690	78,856	81,562	80,327	77,593	84,928	87,704	86,937	86,221

TABLE 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN AREA

(1,000 HECTARES)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Burma										
Corn	179	208	229	199	179	160	121	123	123	125
Millet	177	180	180	180	180	156	175	177	177	180
Rice, Milled	4,560	4,661	4,603	4,660	4,666	4,483	4,527	4,733	4,797	4,500
Wheat	109	143	131	120	119	127	120	121	130	135
TOTAL GRAINS	5,025	5,192	5,143	5,159	5,144	4,950	4,924	5,152	5,227	4,940
Cambodia										
Corn	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	25	25	22
Rice, Milled	1,650	1,700	1,400	1,550	1,600	1,800	1,800	1,750	1,750	1,750
TOTAL GRAINS	1,680	1,735	1,435	1,585	1,635	1,835	1,825	1,775	1,772	1,772
Indonesia										
Corn	2,061	3,002	3,086	2,440	3,047	2,675	2,850	2,700	2,850	2,900
Rice, Milled	8,988	9,162	9,764	9,902	9,896	9,800	9,800	10,530	10,502	10,200
TOTAL GRAINS	11,049	12,164	12,850	12,342	12,943	12,475	12,650	13,230	13,352	13,100
Laos										
Rice, Milled	664	647	680	730	730	675	650	700	860	750
TOTAL GRAINS	664	647	680	730	730	675	650	700	860	750
Malaysia										
Corn	14	14	15	15	15	17	18	19	20	20
Rice, Milled	635	648	606	655	621	629	655	612	635	580
TOTAL GRAINS	649	662	621	670	636	646	673	631	655	600
Philippines										
Corn	3,157	3,270	3,314	3,545	3,563	3,725	3,750	3,625	3,800	3,900
Rice, Milled	3,240	3,141	3,222	3,403	3,402	3,280	3,485	3,445	3,433	3,335
TOTAL GRAINS	6,397	6,411	6,536	6,948	6,965	7,005	7,235	7,070	7,233	7,235
Thailand										
Corn	1,850	1,825	1,955	2,266	1,815	1,754	1,600	1,400	1,350	1,320
Sorghum	236	251	284	241	223	204	170	160	180	170
Rice, Milled	8,940	9,606	9,629	9,833	9,659	9,237	9,917	9,986	9,650	10,000
TOTAL GRAINS	11,026	11,682	11,868	12,340	11,697	11,195	11,687	11,546	11,180	11,490
Vietnam										
Corn	379	378	384	400	420	430	511	510	507	515
Rice, Milled	5,709	5,611	5,675	5,704	5,689	5,577	5,775	5,710	5,710	5,920
TOTAL GRAINS	6,088	5,989	6,059	6,104	6,109	6,007	6,286	6,220	6,217	6,435
SOUTHEAST ASIA										
Corn	7,670	8,732	9,018	8,900	9,074	8,796	8,885	8,402	8,675	8,802
Millet	177	180	180	180	180	180	156	175	177	180
Sorghum	236	251	284	241	223	204	170	160	180	170
Rice, Milled	34,386	35,176	35,579	36,437	36,263	35,281	36,609	37,516	37,337	37,035
Wheat	109	143	131	120	119	127	120	121	130	135
TOTAL GRAINS	42,578	44,482	45,192	45,878	45,859	44,588	45,940	46,374	46,499	46,322

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN YIELD

TABLE 11

(TONS PER HECTARE)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Burma										
Corn	1.30	1.49	1.32	1.50	1.59	1.40	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.52
Millet	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81
Rice, Milled	1.50	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.66	1.71	1.71	1.68
Wheat	1.19	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04
TOTAL GRAINS	1.45	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.61	1.66	1.66	1.63
Cambodia										
Corn	1.53	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	2.20	2.20	2.27
Rice, Milled	0.76	0.74	0.68	0.73	0.79	0.83	0.88	0.94	0.89	0.76
TOTAL GRAINS	0.78	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.80	0.83	0.88	0.96	0.91	0.78
Indonesia										
Corn	1.57	1.69	1.71	1.77	1.64	1.79	1.82	1.85	1.82	1.79
Rice, Milled	2.54	2.62	2.66	2.68	2.68	2.76	2.81	2.76	2.80	2.83
TOTAL GRAINS	2.36	2.39	2.43	2.50	2.43	2.55	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.60
Laos										
Rice, Milled	1.06	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.05	1.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.06	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.05	1.20
Malaysia										
Corn	1.43	1.57	1.60	1.67	1.73	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.75	1.80
Rice, Milled	1.67	1.77	1.56	1.82	1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.83	1.72
TOTAL GRAINS	1.66	1.76	1.56	1.81	1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.82	1.73
Philippines										
Corn	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.24
Rice, Milled	1.55	1.62	1.65	1.74	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.67	1.87	1.81
TOTAL GRAINS	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.42	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.54	1.51
Thailand										
Corn	1.86	2.16	2.23	2.36	2.37	1.56	2.63	2.93	2.81	2.80
Sorghum	1.00	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.39	1.47
Rice, Milled	1.25	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.29	1.29	1.42	1.33	1.18	1.32
TOTAL GRAINS	1.34	1.47	1.50	1.54	1.46	1.33	1.45	1.53	1.38	1.49
Vietnam										
Corn	1.15	1.24	1.37	1.31	1.34	1.59	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.75
Rice, Milled	1.61	1.71	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.76	1.91	2.20	2.20	2.01
TOTAL GRAINS	1.58	1.68	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.73	1.89	2.15	2.15	1.99
SOUTHEAST ASIA										
Corn	1.37	1.51	1.55	1.63	1.57	1.45	1.69	1.75	1.71	1.70
Millet	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81
Sorghum	1.00	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.39	1.47
Rice, Milled	1.69	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.90	1.93	1.92	1.91
Wheat	1.19	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04
TOTAL GRAINS	1.62	1.70	1.74	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.85	1.89	1.87	1.86

INDIA AND BANGLADESH FIELD TRIP REPORT

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) personnel traveled in the major growing regions of India and Bangladesh during the month of September, 1991. The following is the result of extensive farm visits and discussions with growers, trade officials, university agricultural staff, and Indian and Bangladesh Government officials.

Overall growing conditions in both India and Bangladesh have been less than ideal during the monsoon season (June-September) of 1991, with significant regional rainfall deficiencies in India. The reduced kharif (autumn) harvest outlook for grains has provided new pressure to achieve increased grain and oilseed output during the winter or "rabi" growing season. Government targets for rabi crop production have been revised upward by 8.0 million tons in an effort to maintain total foodgrain output growth as previously targeted. Planting conditions for the upcoming winter growing season are variable and winter rainfall therefore will be of greater importance this year. Total grain production in India for 1991/92 is currently estimated at 157.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last year. This includes reduced output of rice, corn, millet, and sorghum.

INDIA:

Milled rice production in 1991/92 is estimated at 71.5 million tons, down 3.1 million or 4 percent from a record 1990/91 harvest of 74.6 million. The FAS team observed variable field conditions for the 1991/92 kharif rice crop in India, based on differences in summer monsoon rainfall distribution. Major problems were encountered by growers in the northern Gangetic plains, from Punjab in the northwest to West Bengal in the northeast. Rice area reductions were reported in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and West Bengal owing to drought. Accentuating the problem in the primarily irrigated northwest states was the shortage of electrical power supplies to drive irrigation equipment.

Total rice area in India in 1991/92 is estimated down by 1.5 million hectares, with most of the losses occurring in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Sparse and intermittent rainfall in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also caused much of the kharif rice crop to be transplanted late, therefore reaching sensitive reproductive growth stages during the dry post-monsoon period. Growers and officials alike were concerned with the outlook for the October and November rainfall or "hatia" rains. Further yield reductions in this region are likely if autumn rainfall is disappointing. Rice crops in other Indian states appeared in much more favorable condition, either owing to adequate irrigation supplies or plentiful monsoon showers. Production increases are expected in the important southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Lower producing states where prospects are very favorable include Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala.

Millet production in India is estimated at 9.5 million tons, down 0.8 million or 8 percent from last year. The 1991/92 millet crop in India suffered extensively from dry conditions in the important northwest growing states. Millet area and yield reductions were reported in Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and western Madhya Pradesh. This region typically accounts for 70 percent of total millet area and nearly 80 percent of total production. Travel though the region substantiated discussions with officials in New Delhi, in that large rainfed areas returned to fallow this summer when early rainfall failed. Farmers expected yields to decline significantly, with the main harvest occurring in October. Most growers were observed cultivating fallow lands in preparation for winter crop sowings. Farmers in Rajasthan and western Haryana are currently planning to take advantage of any favorable autumn precipitation by increasing winter rapeseed and pulse area. Depending on the arrival of winter storm systems from Soviet Central Asia, this arid zone collectively acts as a swing production region. For example, the record 5.4 million ton rapeseed harvest in 1990/91 was largely possible owing to increased plantings in Rajasthan. Late monsoon rainfall in October 1990 set the stage for higher rainfed plantings in the region, while timely winter showers boosted rapeseed yields to record levels.

Corn production in 1991/92 in India is estimated at 8.4 million tons, down 1.0 million or 11 percent from last year's record harvest of 9.4 million. Corn output in 1991/92 has also been significantly affected by poor rainfall during the summer monsoon season. Corn area was significantly reduced in the primary growing states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar, which collectively account for about 45 percent of total harvested area. Corn area is currently estimated to have declined 400,000 hectares or 7 percent from last year, to 5.7 million hectares. Corn yields are estimated slightly above average owing to the potential of winter grown crops in the northern state of Bihar. Planting moisture for winter corn in Bihar is plentiful due to very heavy September rains which created waterlogged conditions across the corn growing region.

The corn production outlook in the major southern state of Andhra Pradesh is mixed, as field visits confirmed that summer drought had negatively affected pollination and grainfill stages. Summer yields were reportedly disappointing, but winter crops were planned to offset some of the decline in output. Corn prices in the region were very high, adding incentive to increased plantings during the winter and in 1992/93. Corn was noted to be in great demand from a rapidly expanding poultry sector and from the starch industry. Record corn prices have been in effect for most of the 1991/92 growing season and are forecast to rise even higher in 1992/93 by private trade officials.

Peanut production in India during 1991/92 is estimated at 8.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last year's harvest. Major peanut production operations were observed by extensive travel in the Saurashtra peanut cultivating heartland of Gujarat State. Field travel and interviews with a varied group of oilseed concerns verified that the state had experienced a difficult summer growing period. It was apparent that the major planting efforts that followed late monsoon showers in July had been successful. Peanut area in Gujarat had reportedly increased by approximately 275,000 hectares over last year, primarily sown to short season bunch varieties (90-120 days). However, monsoon showers had essentially ceased by early to mid-August, leaving the peanut crop in severe moisture stress for most of September. This dry period occurred simultaneously with major reproductive growth stages and will seriously affect crop yields in the state. Most of the field crops observed had developed well through vegetative stages and appeared well fertilized. Typically, the crop reached flowering and pegging stages just as moisture availability was becoming acutely short. Flower set was low, pegs were observed withering in the air, and pod development was weak. The soils were hard crusted, offering a barrier to future pegging. Officials and growers alike reported that the crop required two additional rains, one in mid-September followed by finishing rains in early October. These crop-saving rains never materialized and thus yields are expected to closely reflect other drought years. Gujarat normally accounts for 25 percent of national peanut area and 20 percent of total production. Owing to the disappointing summer crop season in Gujarat, Indian peanut production in 1991/92 is estimated at 8.2 million tons, only marginally higher than the drought affected harvest of 8.1 million in 1990/91.

Cotton production in India in 1991/92 is estimated at 10.0 million (480-lb) bales, up 0.9 million or 10 percent from last year's rain and pest damaged harvest. Cotton production was observed in a variety of states including Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh. The 1991/92 crop situation is generally favorable despite the summer drought which affected grain and oilseed production. Cotton was observed growing primarily under irrigation with low levels of pest and disease problems reported due to the dry weather. Farmers were expecting improved yields, with growers in Punjab and Rajasthan possibly approaching record yields. Pest problems, including boll weevil and white fly infestations were seen being actively addressed by contract operators using hand spraying techniques of insecticide application. Most states had crops in early flowering and boll setting growth stages, with early pickings (first of 4-6) observed in only a few areas. Despite high domestic cotton prices, cotton area in 1991/92 is estimated at 7.27 million hectares, slightly lower than last year. Total cotton sowings in India declined in key central and western states, reportedly due to poor monsoon rains in Gujarat and diversion of area to competing oilseed crops in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Overall cotton yields are estimated higher due to a lack of significant pest or excessive rainfall damage this season.

BANGLADESH:

Bangladesh's important main season rice crop, or Aman rice, has been periodically inundated by several serious floods this summer. Rice production in 1991/92 is still expected to reach record levels, as planting efforts continued when floodwaters receded. Aiding this recovery are rice varieties which do not have a defined growing season other than total days to harvest (photo insensitive varieties). Therefore, total winter rice area will likely reflect the increase from plantings in flood affected areas.

Total grain production in Bangladesh is estimated at a record 19.6 million tons, up 0.7 million or 4 percent from 1990/91. Milled rice production is currently estimated at a record 18.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last year. Wheat output is estimated to rise to 1.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 22 percent from 1990/91.

In Bangladesh, field conditions generally were favorable except in areas experiencing significant flooding during late September. Despite the flood effects, officials expressed very little concern to our group about the outlook for 1991/92 foodgrain production. Rice accounts for approximately 96 percent of total foodgrain production, therefore it would accord significant attention if threatened. Rice observed in the field was in peak condition, with the majority in vegetative growth stages. As is typical for the country, rice was seen in a great variety of stages, from pre-transplanting to harvest. In riverine and low lying areas affected by serious flooding during September, Aman rice area losses were expected to be at near normal levels. Post-flood plantings in October and November are expected to replace much of the crop which was lost or damaged. Further efforts will be made to improve yields on the important winter rice crop, called "boro" rice, to offset Aman losses as well. Any Aman rice areas which were submerged and replanted will be harvested in the winter months, effectively adding to the size of the 1991/92 boro harvest.

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TABLE 12
INDIAN GRAIN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Tons)
<u>Barley</u>	1.73	1.15	1.99
	1.48	1.26	1.87
	1.39	1.32	1.83
	1.25	1.24	1.56
	1.37	1.43	1.96
	1.23	1.36	1.67
	1.14	1.38	1.58
	1.08	1.59	1.72
	0.99	1.48	1.47
	1.02	1.59	1.62
<u>Corn</u>	5.72	1.15	6.55
	5.86	1.35	7.92
	5.80	1.46	8.44
	5.80	1.15	6.64
	5.87	1.27	7.46
	5.56	1.03	5.72
	5.90	1.40	8.23
	5.86	1.61	9.41
	6.10	1.54	9.40
	5.70	1.47	8.50
<u>Millet</u>	16.85	0.51	8.58
	18.03	0.68	12.23
	16.22	0.60	9.77
	16.21	0.46	7.40
	16.70	0.50	8.29
	13.85	0.50	6.87
	17.11	0.66	11.35
	15.86	0.66	10.51
	15.00	0.69	10.30
	15.00	0.63	9.50
<u>Sorghum</u>	16.38	0.66	10.75
	16.43	0.73	11.92
	15.94	0.72	11.40
	16.10	0.63	10.20
	15.64	0.57	8.87
	16.00	0.59	9.50
	14.60	0.70	10.17
	14.95	0.86	12.91
	14.75	0.82	12.10
	15.00	0.80	12.00

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12 (Continued)

INDIAN GRAIN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Tons)
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>			
1982	38.26	1.85	47.12
1983	41.22	2.19	60.10
1984	41.16	2.13	58.34
1985	41.14	2.33	63.83
1986	40.77	2.22	60.42
1987	38.81	2.20	56.86
1988	41.74	2.53	70.49
1989	42.18	2.63	74.05
1990	42.60	2.63	74.60
1991	41.10	2.61	71.50
<u>Wheat</u>			
1982	22.14	1.69	37.45
1983	23.57	1.82	42.79
1984	24.67	1.84	45.48
1985	23.56	1.87	44.07
1986	23.00	2.05	47.05
1987	23.13	1.92	44.32
1988	23.06	2.00	46.17
1989	24.11	2.24	54.11
1990	23.46	2.12	49.65
1991	24.27	2.23	54.00
<u>Coarse Grains</u>			
1982	40.68	0.69	27.88
1983	41.80	0.81	33.94
1984	39.35	0.80	31.45
1985	39.35	0.66	25.80
1986	39.59	0.67	26.57
1987	36.64	0.65	23.76
1988	38.75	0.81	31.33
1989	37.74	0.92	34.56
1990	36.84	0.90	33.27
1991	36.72	0.86	31.52
<u>Total Grains</u>			
1982	101.08	1.11	112.45
1983	106.59	1.28	136.83
1984	105.18	1.29	135.26
1985	104.06	1.28	133.69
1986	103.36	1.30	134.04
1987	98.57	1.27	124.94
1988	103.54	1.43	147.99
1989	104.03	1.56	162.72
1990	102.90	1.53	157.52
1991	102.09	1.54	157.02

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13

INDIAN OILSEED: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Tons)
<u>Cottonseed</u>			
1982	7.87	0.39	3.05
1983	7.72	0.34	2.65
1984	7.38	0.47	3.45
1985	7.53	0.49	3.65
1986	6.95	0.46	3.22
1987	6.47	0.50	3.20
1988	7.34	0.51	3.71
1989	7.33	0.60	4.40
1990	7.36	0.53	3.90
1991	7.30	0.59	4.30
<u>Flaxseed</u>			
1982	1.40	0.27	0.38
1983	1.49	0.30	0.44
1984	1.40	0.28	0.39
1985	1.42	0.27	0.38
1986	1.16	0.27	0.32
1987	1.15	0.34	0.39
1988	1.20	0.30	0.36
1989	1.18	0.29	0.34
1990	1.17	0.31	0.36
1991	1.10	0.32	0.35
<u>Peanut</u>			
1982	7.22	0.73	5.28
1983	7.54	0.94	7.09
1984	7.17	0.90	6.44
1985	7.12	0.72	5.12
1986	6.98	0.84	5.88
1987	6.84	0.86	5.85
1988	8.53	1.06	9.00
1989	8.71	0.93	8.09
1990	8.65	0.93	8.08
1991	8.70	0.94	8.20
<u>Rapeseed</u>			
1982	3.83	0.58	2.21
1983	3.87	0.67	2.61
1984	3.99	0.77	3.07
1985	3.98	0.67	2.68
1986	3.72	0.70	2.61
1987	4.62	0.75	3.46
1988	4.83	0.91	4.38
1989	4.99	0.83	4.12
1990	5.72	0.94	5.40
1991	5.70	0.88	5.00

October 1991

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13 (Continued)

INDIAN OILSEED: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Tons)
<u>Soybean</u>			
1982	0.77	0.64	0.49
1983	0.84	0.73	0.61
1984	1.24	0.77	0.96
1985	1.34	0.76	1.02
1986	1.53	0.58	0.89
1987	1.54	0.58	0.90
1988	1.73	0.89	1.55
1989	2.13	0.80	1.72
1990	2.39	1.02	2.44
1991	2.65	1.02	2.70
<u>Sunflowerseed</u>			
1982	0.46	0.50	0.23
1983	0.70	0.43	0.30
1984	0.84	0.53	0.44
1985	0.75	0.37	0.28
1986	0.99	0.44	0.44
1987	1.65	0.39	0.64
1988	1.10	0.34	0.37
1989	1.42	0.42	0.59
1990	1.58	0.54	0.85
1991	1.75	0.53	0.93
<u>Total Oilseeds</u>			
1982	21.55	0.56	11.97
1983	22.15	0.63	14.00
1984	22.01	0.69	15.10
1985	22.14	0.61	13.51
1986	21.32	0.64	13.66
1987	22.28	0.66	14.74
1988	24.74	0.80	19.70
1989	25.97	0.76	19.61
1990	26.87	0.80	21.38
1991	27.17	0.80	21.84

October 1991

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

INDIAN COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Bales)
<u>Cotton</u>			
1982	7.87	0.19	6.76
1983	7.72	0.17	6.12
1984	7.38	0.25	8.36
1985	7.53	0.26	9.02
1986	6.95	0.23	7.25
1987	6.47	0.24	7.14
1988	7.34	0.25	8.28
1989	7.33	0.32	10.60
1990	7.36	0.27	9.14
1991	7.30	0.30	10.00

TABLE 15

BANGLADESH GRAIN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Harvested Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Tons Per Hectare)	Production (Million Tons)
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>			
1982	10.59	2.02	14.22
1983	10.55	2.06	14.50
1984	10.14	2.16	14.62
1985	10.40	2.17	15.04
1986	10.61	2.18	15.41
1987	10.32	2.24	15.41
1988	10.22	2.28	15.55
1989	10.48	2.56	17.86
1990	10.40	2.59	17.93
1991	10.50	2.63	18.40
<u>Wheat</u>			
1982	0.52	2.11	1.10
1983	0.53	2.28	1.21
1984	0.68	2.17	1.46
1985	0.54	1.93	1.04
1986	0.59	1.87	1.09
1987	0.59	1.87	1.09
1988	0.56	1.82	1.02
1989	0.59	1.50	0.89
1990	0.60	1.50	0.90
1991	0.60	1.83	1.10
<u>Total Grains</u>			
1982	11.18	1.37	15.36
1983	11.15	1.41	15.76
1984	10.89	1.48	16.14
1985	11.01	1.47	16.14
1986	11.27	1.47	16.55
1987	10.97	1.51	16.55
1988	10.84	1.53	16.61
1989	11.13	1.69	18.80
1990	11.06	1.71	18.88
1991	11.16	1.75	19.55

APPLES: Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for the 1991/92 season is forecast to total 15.78 million tons, down 14 percent from the year earlier level. The apple crop in the United States is estimated up 4 percent, as most eastern States had favorable growing weather. Canada's production potential was hurt by severely cold December 1990 weather that stressed trees in British Columbia. Current estimates show EC output at 5.66 million tons, down almost 30 percent from 1990/91. A widespread April freeze, followed by cold, wet weather, caused heavy losses over most of the EC's apple growing regions, particularly north of the Alps. In northern EC countries, only the United Kingdom and Ireland did not suffer significant damage from the cold. Apple crops in Germany and France, two of the larger producers, are estimated down 42 and 38 percent, respectively, while estimated production in the Netherlands is down by more than half. Italian output, forecast down 1 percent, suffered some damage from frost and cold spring weather, especially in the northern apple growing regions.

In other regions, European apple production outside the EC is projected down 2 percent, mainly due to freeze damage in Switzerland and excessive moisture and cool weather at pollination time in Yugoslavia. Generally favorable growing conditions produced larger harvests in Turkey and Hungary. In Asia, a late September typhoon hit Japan's apple growing provinces and caused severe losses. Preliminary estimates indicate that over half the crop was lost in Amori, the major apple producing province. Compared to 1990/91, Japan's apple output is estimated to be down 48 percent. In the Southern Hemisphere, revised estimates for all countries except Chile have pulled the 1990/91 hemispheric total to 2.93 million tons, 3 percent below the 1989/90 level. Scattered frosts in early October in the Rio Negro area could reduce Argentina's 1991/92 crop.

PEARS: Pear production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1991/92 is estimated at 3.86 million tons, down 9 percent from last year's level. Output in the United States is forecast to decline nearly 10 percent. West Coast Bartlett production is estimated down 12 percent as fruit development was slowed by a cold spring. The April freeze in the EC is forecast to have caused a 23-percent decline in EC pear production, with Germany and France each having declines in excess of 40 percent. Production in Italy is forecast down 17 percent from last year's good harvest, largely due to cold-weather damage. In Non-EC Europe, pear production is expected to be little changed from the 1990/91 level, as a favorable crop in Turkey offsets estimated declines in the countries affected by the spring freeze. Japan's pears were largely harvested before the late September typhoon; therefore, damage from the typhoon was not as severe as for apples.

STONE FRUITS: Apricot production for 1991 in selected countries is currently estimated at 1.21 million tons, up 7 percent from last year's level. In Europe, estimated production in Spain and Turkey is up sharply compared to last year's reduced harvest. Output in Greece is estimated to have declined as the impact of an "off" year was compounded by a cold wet spring which hindered fruit set.

Peach and nectarine production in selected countries is forecast to total 6.27 million tons, down 2 percent, due largely to weather related declines in Europe. Production in the United States is estimated up 13 percent as favorable growing conditions in the eastern States offset a small decline in the West. Revised production estimates for Argentina pulled the Southern Hemisphere total down 5 percent.

Cherry production in selected countries is preliminarily estimated at 955,000 tons, down 22 percent from 1990. Freeze damage to European cherries caused most of the loss at the aggregate level. Estimated production in the United States is down nearly a fourth. Washington and Oregon had reduced cherry crops largely due to excessive June rains, while Michigan's output was hurt by spring freezes.

TABLE GRAPES: Although a 1991 forecast is not yet available for the United States, preliminary estimates indicate Northern Hemisphere table grape production will decline for the fifth consecutive season. Italy's crop, the largest in the Hemisphere, is expected to decline to 1.16 million tons, 4 percent below the 1990 crop. This continues the long-term downward trend that characterized most of the last decade. The cold spring took a severe toll on French production. After more than a decade of steady increases, Chile's 1991 production is estimated to have declined slightly due to reduced yields. Unusually warm weather during the winter months, followed by a cold spring, upset the normal cycle of plant and fruit development in Chile.

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TABLE 16

APPLE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
NORTH AMERICA:										
Canada	477.6	484.9	434.4	478.6	388.2	505.9	500.7	536.7	505.8	495.0
Mexico	394.4	302.4	486.3	442.8	628.9	615.4	624.3	545.0	520.0	580.0
United States	3,684.1	3,800.4	3,775.7	3,589.9	3,564.8	4,872.5	4,140.4	4,519.0	4,398.4	4,593.8
Total	4,556.1	4,587.7	4,696.4	4,511.3	4,581.8	5,993.8	5,265.4	5,600.8	5,424.2	5,668.8
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:										
Bel-Lux	270.3	203.4	230.9	221.1	269.6	236.3	271.6	322.2	235.1	122.6
Denmark	119.5	77.2	124.4	95.1	93.0	46.5	90.2	85.0	70.0	55.0
France	1,977.5	1,574.9	2,004.8	1,793.0	1,867.3	1,985.4	1,934.7	1,818.2	1,865.0	1,083.1
Germany	2,637.1	1,313.1	1,799.3	1,409.7	2,180.1	1,077.4	2,467.0	1,726.5	2,222.0	1,400.0
Greece	265.0	312.0	321.0	256.5	315.5	288.8	269.1	264.3	320.0	220.0
Italy	2,642.2	2,056.8	2,240.5	2,012.0	2,019.5	2,273.0	2,442.5	2,162.0	1,856.5	1,835.0
Netherlands	490.0	403.0	431.0	300.0	445.0	340.0	383.0	417.0	431.0	195.0
Spain 2/	860.4	1,012.3	969.5	988.1	828.6	970.9	844.8	747.3	620.8	430.0
United Kingdom	340.3	292.5	315.6	273.1	311.4	263.7	234.4	416.2	264.0	319.6
Total	9,602.3	7,245.1	8,436.9	7,348.6	8,330.0	7,482.0	8,937.2	7,958.7	7,884.4	5,660.3
OTHER EUROPE:										
Austria 2/	339.5	263.0	276.3	240.8	283.2	205.9	295.7	255.1	268.4	271.0
Hungary	1,278.0	1,140.6	1,088.2	953.6	1,252.9	1,064.4	1,130.8	959.0	930.0	950.0
Norway	43.7	50.6	47.4	63.7	32.5	46.4	52.0	69.0	50.4	40.0
Sweden	97.4	98.7	90.3	92.8	95.6	70.6	90.0	100.8	68.3	55.2
Switzerland 2/	209.0	134.7	188.7	148.6	189.3	169.0	435.5	217.9	312.5	136.2
Turkey	1,600.0	1,750.0	1,900.0	1,900.0	1,860.0	1,680.0	1,950.0	1,850.0	1,900.0	1,950.0
Yugoslavia	746.0	557.0	584.0	368.0	637.0	423.0	518.0	546.0	523.0	480.0
Total	4,313.6	3,994.6	4,174.9	3,767.5	4,350.5	3,659.3	4,472.0	3,997.7	4,052.5	3,882.4
Total Europe	13,915.8	11,239.8	12,611.7	11,116.1	12,680.5	11,141.3	13,409.2	11,956.4	11,936.9	9,542.7
ASIA:										
Japan	923.5	1,048.0	811.7	909.8	986.1	997.9	1,042.0	1,045.0	1,053.0	555.0
Taiwan	11.0	12.0	13.5	13.7	15.7	16.3	12.1	18.0	12.6	15.7
Total	934.5	1,060.0	825.2	923.5	1,001.8	1,014.2	1,054.1	1,063.0	1,065.6	570.7
Total Northern Hemisphere	19,406.5	16,887.4	18,133.3	16,550.9	18,264.1	18,149.3	19,728.8	18,620.1	18,426.7	15,782.2

CONTINUED

TABLE 16

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/										
Argentina	817.0	872.0	922.4	593.9	1,078.0	924.5	1,029.5	1,050.0	980.0	N/A 4/
Australia	300.8	267.0	352.0	288.0	362.0	309.0	350.0	333.0	292.0	N/A
Chile	365.0	410.0	450.0	515.0	580.0	630.0	660.0	690.0	700.0	N/A
New Zealand	217.3	255.6	285.7	310.0	343.9	382.8	359.5	403.9	416.0	N/A
South Africa	519.0	513.1	557.0	516.7	470.2	526.3	534.2	557.2	543.8	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,219.1	2,317.7	2,567.1	2,223.6	2,834.1	2,772.6	2,933.1	3,034.1	2,931.8	N/A
TOTAL PRODUCTION	21,625.6	19,205.1	20,700.5	18,774.5	21,098.2	20,921.9	22,661.9	21,654.2	21,358.5	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes some apples grown for processing. 3/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

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4/ N/A = not available until January 1991.

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TABLE 17

PEAR PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
NORTH AMERICA:										
Canada	30.7	28.7	24.4	28.2	23.7	27.6	23.3	21.3	16.4	15.0
Mexico	46.6	48.8	51.6	52.0	57.5	54.8	50.1	44.9	43.7	27.0
United States	727.5	701.8	642.5	675.5	696.0	851.4	781.0	831.7	874.3	800.2
Total	804.8	779.2	718.5	755.7	777.2	933.8	854.4	897.9	934.4	842.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:										
Bel-Lux	96.9	101.7	72.3	78.5	80.7	91.5	84.0	87.2	62.2	62.8
Denmark	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	3.9	6.0	5.8	6.9	5.7
France	428.7	414.2	449.2	417.0	347.6	439.8	315.1	326.9	325.0	185.6
Germany	533.8	380.3	448.9	334.9	498.9	294.1	498.2	347.1	379.6	197.6
Greece	129.0	146.0	117.0	111.0	91.3	91.4	95.0	86.7	60.0	
Italy	1,142.1	1,202.0	1,064.4	801.6	913.0	900.6	986.5	820.0	1,032.7	859.0
Netherlands	120.0	135.0	128.0	107.0	90.8	140.0	89.0	113.0	90.0	101.0
Spain	451.0	551.0	498.9	600.1	361.2	520.6	457.3	548.2	444.9	374.6
United Kingdom	40.2	54.0	48.1	50.7	46.7	63.4	31.7	43.6	36.7	42.8
Total	2,946.5	2,990.3	2,832.7	2,506.9	2,455.9	2,545.1	2,559.3	2,386.8	2,464.7	1,889.1
OTHER EUROPE:										
Austria	56.6	49.4	53.6	44.0	50.9	35.9	53.8	46.7	41.0	38.3
Norway	8.1	7.6	11.7	9.0	3.8	4.9	7.8	4.2	5.5	4.0
Sweden	11.1	12.0	12.5	8.6	8.8	9.4	11.3	10.8	10.9	8.4
Switzerland	34.0	25.2	27.2	21.6	21.9	19.8	23.5	79.5	63.9	59.8
Turkey	330.0	384.0	360.0	370.0	380.0	370.0	410.0	430.0	413.0	430.0
Yugoslavia	177.3	165.4	145.0	146.6	169.1	146.6	173.3	177.0	164.0	170.0
Total	617.1	643.5	610.0	599.7	634.5	586.5	679.6	748.2	698.3	710.5
Total Europe	3,563.6	3,633.8	3,442.7	3,106.7	3,090.4	3,131.6	3,238.9	3,163.0	3,163.0	2,599.6
ASIA:										
Japan	492.6	502.6	479.5	470.5	489.3	476.5	454.1	447.9	443.0	420.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,861.0	4,915.6	4,915.7	4,640.8	4,333.0	4,356.9	4,547.3	4,480.8	4,353.8	3,861.8

CONTINUED

TABLE 17

PEAR PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 <u>1/</u>
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE <u>3/</u></u>										
Argentina	176.0	167.0	192.5	164.9	252.1	211.2	262.0	265.0	260.0	N/A <u>2/</u>
Australia	119.0	122.0	138.0	143.0	146.0	163.0	147.0	152.0	157.0	N/A
Chile	50.0	66.0	60.0	78.0	84.0	95.0	119.0	139.0	155.0	N/A
New Zealand	6.9	13.2	12.8	13.5	14.2	15.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	N/A
South Africa	139.6	128.4	148.0	143.7	173.3	198.2	174.9	192.5	199.4	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	491.5	496.6	551.3	543.1	669.6	682.9	715.6	761.1	783.7	N/A
TOTAL PRODUCTION	5352.5	5412.2	5192.0	4875.9	5026.4	5224.8	5263.0	5241.9	5324.1	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until January 1991. 3/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

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TABLE 18

APRICOT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
France	71.5	102.2	81.7	102.5	113.5	96.8	96.2	128.0	112.4	101.0
Greece	90.4	142.0	95.0	127.6	86.0	109.8	153.9	83.9	113.4	63.0
Italy	172.4	186.6	195.6	194.9	191.5	198.7	195.8	189.0	203.2	173.0
Spain	180.0	162.0	208.1	153.1	149.8	141.7	157.4	165.0	114.7	204.0
Turkey	205.0	245.0	250.0	202.0	350.0	250.0	360.0	449.0	300.0	430.0
United States	107.2	84.4	115.0	118.7	49.6	103.7	92.2	108.9	111.1	86.3
Yugoslavia	28.1	32.2	19.3	26.4	25.6	21.3	28.0	46.3	47.0	35.0
Total	854.6	954.4	964.7	925.2	966.0	922.1	1083.5	1170.1	1001.7	1092.3
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 2/										
Argentina	19.1	25.8	28.6	25.9	11.8	12.35	23.0	16.6	16.5	16.0
Australia	27.1	26.9	23.6	24.5	29.6	29.5	29.5	31.0	32.0	32.5
Chile	12.0	13.5	13.3	14.0	14.7	11.8	12.5	14.0	14.7	15.5
New Zealand	7.2	5.4	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.8	10.0	9.3
South Africa	26.1	23.5	40.6	25.5	40.5	41.9	44.2	43.0	60.8	47.7
Total	91.5	95.1	114.2	99.3	105.6	104.2	117.7	113.4	133.9	121.0
TOTAL PRODUCTION	946.1	1049.5	1078.9	1024.5	1071.6	1026.3	1201.1	1283.4	1135.6	1213.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

TABLE 19

CHERRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>	1991 <u>2/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE											
Canada	10.8	15.0	15.8	16.0	8.4	15.4	12.3	13.5	9.2	10.0	
France	123.2	97.9	119.0	100.8	91.8	101.2	77.4	99.0	72.0	44.0	
Germany	298.4	272.7	295.4	248.8	249.4	250.9	232.8	205.9	259.3	112.5	
Greece	24.3	24.4	29.0	23.2	38.8	33.9	35.0	35.8	41.7	23.0	
Italy	169.0	159.1	158.6	157.0	139.6	158.4	144.0	136.5	108.8	105.1	
Japan	15.4	24.1	15.0	23.3	16.7	18.8	18.4	14.5	16.0	15.4	
Spain	72.0	74.0	78.0	80.0	66.9	68.7	42.9	64.7	42.0	73.8	
Turkey	167.0	176.0	170.0	215.0	220.0	195.0	215.0	214.0	233.0	240.0	
United States	283.1	234.5	288.1	250.0	226.6	357.9	276.1	295.3	236.9	181.3	
Yugoslavia	155.0	188.3	160.0	181.7	157.0	180.8	200.8	220.0	182.2	130.0	
Total	1,318.2	1,266.0	1,328.9	1,295.9	1,215.2	1,381.0	1,254.7	1,299.1	1,201.1	935.1	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE <u>2/</u>											
Australia	5.4	4.2	3.5	5.1	5.8	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.5	
Chile	6.0	7.0	7.9	8.5	9.5	6.3	8.6	10.6	11.2	12.3	
Total	11.4	11.2	11.4	13.6	15.3	12.4	15.7	17.6	18.4	19.8	
TOTAL PRODUCTION	1,329.6	1,277.2	1,340.2	1,309.5	1,230.5	1,393.4	1,270.4	1,316.7	1,219.5	954.9	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

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TABLE 20

PEACH AND NECTARINE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	<u>1/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE											
Canada	34.3	38.8	37.0	42.2	33.2	44.9	44.1	39.5	49.1	43.0	
France	413.6	471.4	478.8	488.0	473.1	487.9	451.5	546.0	501.4	416.1	
Greece	476.0	484.0	520.0	532.5	512.1	546.8	614.6	641.0	760.0	700.0	
Italy	1,569.3	1,639.9	1,554.4	1,419.5	1,436.0	1,542.0	1,476.1	1,682.0	1,767.0	1,630.0	
Japan	227.5	236.9	215.6	205.4	219.2	212.3	202.9	180.2	189.8	193.3	
Mexico	229.9	187.7	233.5	230.5	252.9	230.0	264.5	265.0	245.0		
Spain	462.0	492.0	508.8	531.4	527.2	604.0	649.4	765.9	585.4	640.0	
Turkey	265.0	270.0	235.0	200.0	275.0	235.0	328.0	317.0	350.0	360.0	
United States	1,198.2	1,009.4	1,372.7	1,164.9	1,202.3	1,253.5	1,367.2	1,240.5	1,191.7	1,344.9	
Yugoslavia	96.7	101.6	92.6	79.4	89.5	77.9	77.0	91.2	65.0	80.0	
Total	4,972.4	4,931.7	5,248.4	4,893.7	5,020.6	5,234.3	5,475.3	5,768.3	5,724.3	5,652.3	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE <u>2/</u>											
Argentina	182.0	256.0	241.0	287.4	209.0	181.1	260.0	260.0	249.5	200.0	
Australia	69.5	68.4	53.5	65.3	68.4	73.0	75.0	63.4	67.6	71.6	
Chile	104.0	130.0	142.0	155.0	148.9	147.0	151.4	162.4	175.0	185.0	
New Zealand	30.0	23.6	27.3	25.0	27.0	28.0	28.5	24.6	26.4	25.9	
South Africa	147.7	146.7	133.3	120.8	146.4	148.9	145.7	139.2	138.5	139.6	
Total	533.1	624.7	597.1	653.5	599.7	578.0	660.6	649.6	657.0	622.1	
TOTAL PRODUCTION	5,505.5	5,556.4	5,845.5	5,547.3	5,620.3	5,812.3	6,135.9	6,417.9	6,381.4	6,274.4	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

TABLE 21

TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 <u>1/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
France	160.8	127.6	127.9	153.9	135.0	123.8	128.6	125.0	128.0	75.2
Greece	239.0	256.0	317.8	345.9	311.0	296.6	318.9	329.3	297.3	320.0
Italy	1,377.8	1,865.0	1,550.0	1,720.0	1,748.6	1,619.5	1,427.4	1,490.0	1,212.5	1,164.0
Japan	303.8	284.9	285.3	280.5	272.6	272.0	259.5	275.1	276.1	270.0
Mexico	192.0	243.8	264.6	278.3	279.4	324.2	335.6	345.0	342.0	365.0
Spain	539.0	508.0	553.9	561.3	555.0	514.6	414.0	423.8	487.9	439.8
United States	640.8	609.0	614.1	708.9	707.1	649.8	754.2	714.2	770.2	N/A
Yugoslavia	267.0	242.0	212.0	144.0	232.5	198.5	173.3	153.3	166.4	172.5
Total	3,720.2	4,136.3	3,925.5	4,192.7	4,241.2	3,999.0	3,811.4	3,855.7	3,680.3	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE <u>2/</u>										
Argentina	120.0	117.0	91.0	100.0	92.0	110.0	120.0	140.0	146.0	150.0
Chile	152.0	200.0	225.0	295.0	317.5	397.0	490.0	540.0	660.0	650.0
South Africa	62.1	62.4	72.0	79.1	61.3	95.6	87.0	101.8	113.1	115.1
Total	334.1	379.4	388.0	474.1	470.8	602.6	697.0	781.8	919.1	915.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION	4,054.3	4,515.7	4,313.6	4,666.8	4,712.0	4,601.6	4,508.4	4,637.5	4,599.4	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Southern Hemisphere season follows the Northern Hemisphere, thus the harvest occurs entirely in the second year of the split year shown.

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production for 1991 in selected producing countries is forecast at 753,200 tons ^{1/}, up 18,629 tons or 2 percent from 1990. The surveyed countries in 1991 accounted for approximately 60 percent of the world's total.

Canadian production for 1990 is forecast at 35,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year, but virtually unchanged from the 1985-89 average. In the Prairie Provinces, which account for about 70 percent of Canadian production, weather and crop conditions at the beginning of the 1991 season were excellent and many areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta predicted a bumper honey crop.

With the exception of short periods of poor flying weather for bees, moisture and bee foraging conditions were good to excellent. July turned very hot and dry in the prairie region, especially in southern Alberta, and honey crop prospects were reduced somewhat as nectar sources dried up. In Ontario, prospects are for an average honey crop. Many areas reported near-record sunshine hours for the months of May and June, although dry conditions during July affected important floral periods for bees, lowering total honey output potential.

A combination of low honey prices in the late 1980's and the animal health ban on imports of live bees from the United States sharply reduced total bee colonies in Canada, which bottomed out at near 548,000 colonies in 1989. For 1990 and 1991, the inventory of colonies has shown small growth. The number of colonies is expected to climb to 565,000 in 1991. The growth reflects, in part, renewed interest in bee-breeding following the import ban on U.S. bees, improved profitability through higher market prices, and successive payouts under the national tripartite stabilization plan for honey.

Mexico's honey outturn for 1991 is forecast at 52,700 tons, 3 percent more than the previous year. Abundant flowering is reported in honey producing areas of northern and central Mexico as a result of adequate rainfall. Production in Yucatan, the main honey-producing state, was lower than expected during the peak harvest season (January-June), mainly due to the impact of Africanized bees. Beekeeping specialists continue to report the adverse effect of Africanized bees on honey production in Yucatan.

Specialists agree that the Mexican beekeeping industry will not be devastated by the Africanized strain of bee. "The Program to Control the Africanized Bee" is now financed mainly by the Mexican Government. The Government is also sponsoring promotional campaigns to expand honey consumption. Relatively small and traditional honey producers are most affected by Africanization, due to their lack of access to economic resources and Government programs. Medium and large producers continue to have access to production and export credits, in U.S. dollars, at the prime rate from the National Bank of Foreign Trade. This has resulted in a gradual modernization of the domestic beekeeping industry.

^{1/} The 1991 estimate includes a unified Germany while the 1990 total reflects production from West Germany only. Official sources estimate East German honey production at 9,000 tons in 1990.

U.S. honey production for 1991 is forecast at 91,000 tons, 2 percent above last year's outturn of 88,920 tons.

Argentina's 1991 (October 1990 through March 1991) honey output is forecast at 44,000 tons, a decline of 2,000 tons or 4 percent from last year's revised estimate. Honey production in Argentina is mainly centered in two provinces; 60 percent of total honey output is produced in Buenos Aires, 20 percent in Santa Fe, 5 percent each in Cordoba and Entre Rios, and the remaining 10 percent is distributed over the rest of the country. The average annual yield of honey per hive during normal weather is 60 kilograms in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe provinces, 45-50 kilograms in Entre Rios and Cordoba, and 40 kilograms elsewhere.

Brazil's 1991 honey production is forecast at 35,000 tons, up 2,700 tons from the previous year. Most of the increase is attributed to favorable weather, providing good eucalyptus flowering in the center-south. The average annual increase in the number of colonies during 1985-90 is estimated at 67,000, which reflects the larger, unexplored potential floral sources in the country. In the long-term, honey producers are concerned about the fast rate of deforestation of eucalyptus areas, which has already reduced floral sources in some states. In the short-term, potential increases in crop area will come from citrus and from wild flora sources in the south. Producers report that yields have improved in the south among the most modern honey producers, who are active members of apiculture associations. These producers reached an average of 65 kilograms per hive in 1990, against the low national average of 15 kilograms.

In the Soviet Union, the world's largest honey producer, the 1991 harvest is forecast at 240,000 tons, up 2 percent or 3,900 tons from the 1990 crop. Honey production has been revised downward reflecting recently published data from the USSR State Committee for Statistics. According to these data, honey production had been increasing at a slower pace than previously estimated. Most Soviet honey is produced by the private sector, thus constraining product marketing domestically and overseas. Honey production remains labor intensive, although there have been some trends toward mechanization. Given the shortage of honey in State-run stores and continued demand, coupled with new incentives promoting individual small farm holdings, honey production should continue to increase steadily.

Over the past year, many Soviet Republics have implemented legislation pertaining to land reform and granted many individuals the right to lease and own land. The average size of many plots is roughly 10 hectares, too small for large-scale production but suitable for truck-farming and beekeeping. Given the tradition of beekeeping in the Soviet Union and its popularity, the likelihood exists that beekeeping will continue to increase in the private sector. Several problems may limit future expansion in the honey sector, including a lack of building materials for apiaries, inadequate feed supplies, and damage from pesticides and herbicides.

China, the second largest producer in the world, is expecting a honey crop of 190,000 tons in 1991, 3,000 tons less than last year's revised estimate and 14,000 tons below the record 1987 crop. Intermittent cool weather in the major rapeseed production regions prevented bees from gathering flowers for a considerable period.

Severe flooding in northeast China, at the peak of the production season, kept some bees in their hives and destroyed many hives. Hives were also destroyed by the disastrous floods which struck the Yangtze River Valley in July. Significant changes in China's honey trade policy and quality problems have dampened farmers' enthusiasm for producing honey. Despite these developments, production should resume its upward momentum in 1992. The Government's 5-year plan (1991-1995) calls for bee colony numbers to rise to 8 million and honey production to 250,000 tons by 1995. However, beekeeping is a sideline occupation and does not have specific policy measures to ensure the realization of this target. The achievement of target goals will depend largely on international and domestic market demand. A 1980 base-line survey conducted by apiculture experts reported resources sufficient to sustain 10 million colonies and an annual production of 300,000 tons.

Australian honey output for 1991 (July 1990 to June 1991) is forecast at 26,200 tons, unchanged from last year's revised estimate. Prospects for 1991 are mixed due to good rain and mild weather in some producing areas and colder weather in other regions, especially the important tableland areas of New South Wales (NSW). Long range weather forecasts indicate that Australia could experience a dry spring which could lead to poor flowering and pollen producing conditions and a subsequently smaller 1992 honey crop.

The Australian apiculture industry is involved in an emotional battle to save the plant called Pattersons Curse (Echium Plantagineum). It is one of the most important floral resources in NSW, which produces 42 percent of the country's honey. Attempts have been made to find a biological way to control the plant which many consider a noxious weed. Industry sources believe that biological control of Pattersons Curse will be slow and that it is too early to judge its effectiveness. They are confident that biological control will only limit the size of the floral area; not eliminate it entirely.

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TABLE 22

HONEY PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

===== (METRIC TONS) =====

COUNTRY AND REGION	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	39,776	37,105	27,815	33,078	35,000
Mexico	47,850	46,140	48,530	51,000	52,700
United States	102,875	97,114	80,266	88,920	91,000 1/
TOTAL	190,501	180,359	156,611	172,998	178,700
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	44,000	46,000	40,000	46,000	44,000
Brazil	30,500	36,000	34,000	32,300	35,000
TOTAL	74,500	82,000	74,000	78,300	79,000
EUROPE					
Germany	16,000	18,000	29,000	23,000	35,000
USSR	219,245	243,000	225,000	236,219	240,000
TOTAL	235,245	261,000	254,000	259,219	275,000
ASIA					
CHINA	204,000	156,000	189,000	193,000	190,000
Japan	6,023	4,870	5,343	4,854	4,300
TOTAL	210,023	160,870	194,343	197,854	194,300
OCEANIA					
Australia	28,000	27,622	26,198	26,200	26,200
Total	738,269	711,851	705,152	734,571	753,200

1/ First estimate based on objective survey is expected to be released
in February 1992.

Cocoa bean production in 1991/92 (October-September) for selected countries is estimated at 2.35 million tons, down 4 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.45 and 5 percent less than the 2.47 million-ton-record set in 1988/89. The largest regional decreases are expected to occur in Africa and South America, down 70,100 tons and 53,100 tons, respectively, from the 1990/91 crop. The largest regional increase over last year occurred in Asia, up 20,100 tons.

In Africa, 1991/92 cocoa production is forecast at 1.30 million tons, down 70,100 tons or 5 percent from 1990/91. Cocoa outturn in this region has fallen 175,000 tons since the 1988/89 record harvest. In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, the forecast of 725,000 tons is down 7 percent from the revised 1990/91 estimate and 15 percent below the record outturn of 849,000 tons in 1988/89. The decline in the current year is attributed to excessive rainfall during the flowering period and poor farm management practices. The rains started in January and were abundant, though irregular, through March. The rains became more regular and intensive from April through June but diminished from mid-July and stopped in August. The early rains caused tree flushing to start in earnest. However, tree flowering and pod formation coincided with the period of intensive rain, causing flower fall. Yields in 1991/92 are projected to decline because of a rising incidence of capsid attacks, with the most affected areas in the southwest. Capsid attacks can result in up to 20 percent harvest loss.

Farm management problems in Cote d'Ivoire are increasing because of low producer prices. Low prices also hinder area expansion. The Government's policy is to maintain the crop area at current levels by discouraging further area expansion. Farmers are supplied with free hybrid seeds for re-planting and increasing tree numbers on existing area. Farmers also use free seed to expand crop area. In 1990, an equivalent of 7,500 hectares of hybrid seeds were furnished to farmers. The projection for 1991 is for an equivalent of 14,000 hectares.

In Ghana, the forecast for 1991/92 is 280,000 tons, down 5 percent from last season and 7 percent less than the relatively large crop of 1988/89. A new strain of black pod disease affected limited areas and has increased the need for fungicides. However, elimination of subsidies on insecticides and fungicides in August 1990 led to a sharp drop in usage this year. The Government instituted a credit scheme in mid-1991 for small holders to purchase inputs. The credit availability resulted in the greater use of insecticides and some fungicides shortly after the announcement. Unusually heavy rains, which began in January 1991, continued through September 1991.

In Nigeria, the forecast for 1991/92 is 165,000 tons, slightly above the previous season's outturn. Persistent rainfall throughout the season continued through August 1991, the usual month for a break in the rains.

The Nigerian farmer continues to enjoy an adequate farm-gate price, in spite of low international prices. In view of constant devaluation of the Naira, few chemicals were imported and there has been a gradual drop of Government support to local farmers for the purchase of inputs.

South America's 1991/92 cocoa production is forecast at 506,000 tons, down 9 percent from last year. The forecast for Brazil, the world's second largest producer, is 335,000 tons, down 11 percent (40,000 tons) from last year. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 126,000 tons; the Temporao and other production is forecast at 209,000 tons. The unusually cold and humid winter months (June through August) favored outbreaks of pod rot and witch broom fungus. This resulted in substantial losses to the 1991 (May-September) Bahia mid-crop (Temporao) and losses are also expected to extend into the upcoming 1991/92 Bahia main crop (October 91-April 92). Grower prices continued at a 30-year low level until August 1991, when prospects of a short 1991 Bahia Temporao crop were confirmed.

Brazil's low domestic cocoa prices and increasing costs of fertilizers and pesticides do not allow optimal plantation management, especially the control of pod rot and other fungal outbreaks. Planted cocoa area has continued unchanged at about 630,000 hectares since the mid-1980's, when the cocoa production expansion program was completed. That program raised total cocoa planted area from 400,000 hectares in the late 1970's to the current level, raising the country's cocoa production from 200,000 tons to over 380,000 tons.

Brazil's current economic problems have caused significant reductions in the Cocoa Research and Extension Institution's (CEPLAC) budget. This has caused delays in implementing the 5-year program designed to improve both the productivity and quality of Brazilian cocoa in order to maintain its competitiveness in the world market.

North and Central America and Caribbean cocoa production for 1991/92 is forecast at 105,000 tons, 7 percent more (6,900 tons) than a year ago. Virtually all of the increase comes from the Dominican Republic, forecast at 47,000 tons, 7,000 more than last year. Damaging weather in this region in September/October 1990 gave way to semi-drought conditions during the winter-spring period. The prevailing drier weather allowed many trees time to overcome fungal infestation brought on by excessive wetness. Yields rose considerably as a result of the later, drier growing conditions.

Asia/Oceania cocoa production for 1991/92 is forecast at 438,000 tons, an increase of 5 percent over last year. In Malaysia, the forecast is a record 245,000 tons, up 7 percent from last year.

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TABLE 23

COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	Average 1982/86	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Costa Rica	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.3
Cuba	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dominican Republic	41.2	50.0	44.3	57.0	40.0	47.0
Grenada	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Guatemala	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Haiti	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Honduras	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Jamaica	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Mexico	38.3	47.5	41.0	38.5	38.9	39.0
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Panama	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	98.9	117.6	104.5	115.4	98.2	105.0
Bolivia	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	351.6	400	334	356	375	335
Colombia	41.3	53.8	56.3	58	60	61.5
Ecuador	87.5	76	82	100	95	80
Peru	9.5	10	10	10	10	10
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	12.7	12.5	11.5	14.4	16.6	17.0
SOUTH AMERICA	505.3	554.9	496.4	541.0	559.2	506.1
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	114.8	133.0	124.0	117.0	100.0	95.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	471.3	673.9	848.9	710.0	780.0	725.0
Equatorial Guinea	8.8	8.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.5
Gabon	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Ghana	191.4	187.0	301.0	295.0	295.0	280.0
Liberia	5.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
Madagascar	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 4/	153.6	145.0	160.0	155.0	160.0	165.0
Sao Tome and Principe	4.1	4.7	4.3	2.8	4.0	4.0
Sierra Leone	9.6	9.0	7.6	5.5	6.0	5.0
Tanzania	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	12.3	12.0	10.0	6.5	7.0	8.0
Uganda	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Zaire	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
AFRICA	983.6	1189.0	1478.8	1314.9	1374.2	1304.1
Fiji	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	4.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	25.3	70.0	98.0	120.0	125.0	130.0
Malaysia	89.8	227.0	225.0	240.0	230.0	245.0
Papua New Guinea	29.8	35.0	48.0	41.0	40.0	40.0
Philippines	5.8	7.2	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
Solomon Islands	1.1	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vanuatu/New Hebrides	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
ASIA AND OCEANIA	160.3	350.9	391.1	423.8	418.2	438.3
WORLD	1748.1	2212.4	2470.8	2395.1	2449.8	2353.5

1/Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/Includes Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Belize and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

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